The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

To Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

CITY LAUNDRY office in Howe Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 4 St. Clair street. Leave your orders.

Go to Barker's Great Sale.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating at The Rink.

The celebrated young skater Eugene W. Pratt, winner of the First Prize Gold Medal, at Chicago, will perform at the Keystone Rink, every afternoon and evening this week, commencing on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Doors open at 1:30 and 7:00 P. M. No extra charge to holders of season tickets.

FOR $4.00 a pair, blankets reduced from $6 00, at Barker's Great Sale this day.

The Last Nights

And last chance for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

Our Cloak Department

Is supplied with the latest styles, materials and trimmings. The superiority in the taste and workmanship of garments made by our house is established, and we are offering great bargains in ready-made garments. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Has Returned.

Dr. E. S. Aborn has returned to his rooms, 134 Smithfield street, where he can be consulted upon the various diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat and the organs of the chest, until January 20th.

FOR Fifty Cents per yard, for one day only, one case real French Merinos, at Barker's sale.

The Last Nights,

And last chance for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

THIRTY Cents per yard, beautiful wide, all wool white, red and yellow flannels, extraordinary bargains, at Barker's closing sale.

GO TO Barker's Great Sale.

1867---New Years---1868.

New stock; cheap prices and rare bargains, at L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Splendid Gifts for New Years.

TWENTY Cents per yard, beautiful barred flannels, at Barker's Great Sale.

GO TO Barker's Great Sale.

Gray's Institute

For Boys and Girls, Neville Hall, No. 7 Fourth street. Winter session will commence Monday, January 6th. For scholarship call at rooms.

SILKS of all kinds selling at greatly reduced prices, at Barker's sale.

FIFTEEN Cents, the best Delaines and Amures, at Barker's sale.

D. G. RAYMOND, Agent for Heath's Infallible Government Counterfeit Detector at sight, has just arrived in this city, and will be pleased to call on the Bankers and business men of the city. Any one wishing to see the Detector or to subscribe for one, will please address D. G. Raymond, Postoffice.

SEE the bleached muslins selling at 12½ cents, at Barker's Great Sale.

DRESS GOODS, one-half former prices, at Barker's Sale.

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from second street.

GO TO Barker's Great Sale.

GINGHAMS, reduced to ten cents, at Barker's Great Sale.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

GO TO Barker's Great Sale.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Boston *Post* publishes a rumor that parties in New York have purchased the steamers Ontario and Erie for $700,000, assuming a lien on the vessels of some $500,000. The owners of the steamers in Boston deny the report.

Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of Council of the Province of Ontario, died Sunday night, at Ottawa.

It is said that notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley, on the Alabama claims, it is understood that the new English Minister, Mr. Thornton, comes empowered with full authority to reopen the question with a view of effecting, if possible, an easy and amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

Secretary McCulloch has had prepared a statement showing the amount of money furnished by the several States for the equipment of troops, &c., during the war. From this statement it will appear that forty millions of dollars were advanced by the States; that claims for thirty millions of dollars have been adjusted, and that of the remaining ten millions of dollars claimed, about seventy per cent. will be allowed by the United States.

The official programme for the President's reception on New Year's day has just been promulgated. It states that at eleven o'clock A. M. the President will receive the members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Minister, Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Court of Claims. At half-past eleven the officers of the army and marine corps. At a quarter to twelve o'clock the associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the members being the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia. At twelve o'clock a reception of the citizens, including ladies, will be commenced, and will terminate at two o'clock P. M.

General Grant urged upon the President the relieving of General Ord, not because he was dissatisfied with that officer's administration, but merely for the reason that that officer had repeatedly requested it, both officially and privately in letters, to be assigned to some other command, where the duties would not be so conflicting. Upon this request from Grant the President consented to change Ord, and included him in the General Order issued on Saturday, and his removal, therefore, cannot be considered as brought about for political reasons.

General Howard proposes to meet the cases of distress in the South by a liberal application of the surplus funds under his control, as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. In the case of some South Carolina planters, who had no money to commence operations for raising cotton last year, General Howard, though not legally authorized to make such disposition of the Bureau funds, advanced a sum of eighty thousand dollars, taking a lien on the crops for the repayment of the money. When the planters sold their crops, the entire amount was liquidated, and General Howard's beneficent course was greatly appreciated. In the case of the Mississippi planters who lost everything by the river inundation, it is proposed to adopt a similar considerate plan of action, and to relieve immediate distress among the working people. It is suggested to establish depots of provisions at points convenient to the districts in which the greatest want prevails.

A large meeting in behalf of naturalized citizens was held in Buffalo last night, the Mayor of Buffalo presiding. Speeches were delivered and strong resolutions adopted.

Much encouragement is felt in Charleston, owing to the accounts received from Washington representing the probability of Congressional aid to the planting interest.

Two more incendiary fires occurred in Vicksburg on Sunday, one at three A. M., and the other at nine P. M. Loss $45,000, and insurance $15,000.

Advices from Jamaica represent that much curiosity and speculation prevailed there in regard to the visit of the Dominican Commissioner to the United States.

It is said to have transpired that a number of leading Conservatives have proposed to the Legislatures of the States which recently went Democratic to repeal their resolutions ratifying the fourteenth article of the Constitution. If New Jersey, Ohio and California were to do this, it is believed the article could not be grafted upon the Constitution.

The Italian Situation.

The officer commanding the French army supporting the Pope made a speech to a deputation of Pontifical officers on quitting Rome, in which he said: "We abandon Rome, but only to proceed to Civita Vecchia. Remember that behind the brigade which remains in your port *stands the French army*, ready to advance to your succor and that of the Holy See." A Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the evacuation of Rome greatly mortified the French officers, who rather hoped to come into collision with the Italian army; and he added that these French officers certainly speak as bitterly of the Italians as of the Prussians, and blame their own Government for not showing fight to the Government of Florence.

As to the other side, we are told that all kinds of rumors are prevalent with respect to the ulterior intentions of the Italian Government, which is now supposed to be secretly favoring the manœuvres of the party of action. The same kind of accusation has been brought against it ever since the beginning of the Garibaldian troubles with the Pope. The course of conduct of the Italian authorities gave the charge enough of color to enable Napoleon to use it with great force as a justification for his own movements.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Sherman's Indian Commission Report.

Healthy Condition of the Revenue.

Postal Business Greatly Increased.

Senator Morton on Political Topics

ISSUES OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1867.

Southern Destitution.

The President has under consideration the propriety of sending a special message to Congress relative to the destitution in the Southern States, and suggesting that some legislation may be had to relieve it. He proposes to accompany the message with the official reports on the subject received from officers of the army, and the Freedmen's Bureau. Among the measures discussed is that of making a direct appropriation by Congress, or of effecting a loan. If the President concludes to send in a message he will probably not submit any specific plan of relief.

Gen. Gillem.

Gen. Gillem was in attendance at the White House to-day to confer with the Executive respecting the affairs of the Fourth Military District, to the command of which he is assigned as the temporary successor of General Ord. General McDowell will not be able to assume command for several months. General Gillem left for Mississippi this evening.

The Indian Peace Commission.

It is announced that General Sherman will remain here until about the middle of this month, for the purpose of getting up his report of the Indian Peace Commission. He says the accounts of the Indian war have been greatly exaggerated, and that the war was principally fought in the newspapers and in Congress, and the cost of the real war in the West was very much less than has been represented.

Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day show a much more healthy condition of the revenue than has been exhibited for several months past. They exceeded one million of dollars.

Postal Affairs.

The Postmaster General is now having a revision of the affairs in a large number of postoffices throughout the country made, it being the time for the settlement of the semi-annual accounts of the Postmasters with the Department. In many offices the business has greatly increased, which being shown to the satisfaction of the Department, the salaries of postmasters at such offices will be increased. In other offices where the business has decreased a corresponding reduction will be made in the salary of postmasters.

The Shooting of Judge Busteed.

Private advices received in this city in regard to the recent shooting of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, by Major Martin, show that it grew out of personal and not political differences.

Returned to Duty.

Colonel Eli S. Parker, on the staff of General Grant, has returned, and was on duty to-day at the headquarters of the army.

Speech of Senator Morton.

Senator Morton addressed the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of this city to-night, on political topics. He said the issues of the next campaign would be the same they had been since the war. The Republican party would represent the rightfulness of the war, and the Democratic party the rightfulness of the attempted secession. The former would contend for the right of Congress to restore loyal governments to the South, while the latter would contend for the unconditional restoration of rebels to power. The present Congress would settle the financial question satisfactorily before its adjournment, and leave no weapon of that kind in the hands of the Democrats. He favored the passage of the pending bill to stop contraction, and expressed the general views on finances contained in a letter published by him a few months since. He believed the expenses of the Government might be greatly reduced by a reduction of the army and navy, especially the latter, which was much larger than was needed. In the course of his speech he alluded to the proposed purchase of St. Thomas as unnecessary and unwise.

The Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt will be published on Tuesday, January 7th. It is reported that there will be about eighty million dollars in gold on hand at the beginning of the New Year. Out of this are to be paid about thirty millions to meet the interest on the public debt, principal of bonds of 1867 maturing on the 1st proximo, the twenty-four year bonds of 1867, the semi-annual interest on bonds of 1881, and the semi-annual interest on 5-20s.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1867.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The British and American West India fleets are to co-operate in preventing the revival of the slave trade in Cuba, which has been planned.

GENERAL GILLEM,

Who assumes command of the Fourth District until the arrival of Gen. McDowell, was closeted with the President this morning, and leaves to-night for Jackson, Miss.

CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU.

General Logan is preparing a bill for Congress to establish a Civil Service Bureau in Washington, consisting of a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the qualifications of all applicants for places in the various departments. It will also provide that candidates shall be apportioned among the several States in the order of their Congressional representation.

THE HAVANA CONSULSHIP.

The office of Consul General at Havana has been vacant some months, the Senate last summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence Mr. Savage was left in charge of the business as Vice Consul. H. R. de la Rentrie, Clerk in the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Savage, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul General is duly appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DANISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

The new Danish Minister, Mr. Bille, was officially received by the Secretary of State in that capacity on Saturday.

PATENTS.

The number of patents issued the past year was 13,015, an increase of 3,515 over the previous year; 265 will be issued for the week ending January 7th.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court the following decisions were given: No. 47, Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company, appellants, vs. so much of the Rock Island Railroad bridge as lies within the northern district of Illinois; the Rock Island Railroad Company and Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Companies, claimant, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs. No. 170, Wicks, plaintiff in error, vs. Hoppock, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with costs and interest, Justice Clifford and Miller dissenting as to the rule of damages. The Court adjourned to January 6th.

INFLUENCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Information is received that the Stockholm newspaper, the *Volksblat*, advises the Swedish Government to follow the example of Denmark by selling to the United States its West India island, St. Bartholomew. This is regarded here in official circles as another indication that European monarchies are retiring from this continent under the influence of the Monroe doctrine.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

United States Senator Morton, of Indiana, in response to an invitation of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night in the hall of that Association, his subject being the issues of 1868. He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State governments into the hands of the rebels by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved a compensation for slaves, the assumption of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. He analyzed General Hancock's recent order, which the President had laid before Congress in his message, saying it made no mention whatever of the business of reconstruction, but was directed entirely to a recognition of the legal character of the existing State Governments, and that the President pledged himself to sustain them fully in the execution of their powers. If General Hancock supported the principles against which he fought, and became the ally of his enemies against his friends, his laurels would wither like the tender flowers against the simoom of the desert.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Knox County Democracy Instruct Their Legislators to Vote for Vallandigham for U. S. Senator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., December 30, 1867.

At the Democratic meeting held here on Saturday last, the members of the Legislature from Knox county were instructed to vote for C. L. Vallandigham for United States Senator.

THE RECENT REMOVALS.

Comments of the New York Press.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The *Tribune*, to-day, in an editorial on the removal of Generals Pope and Ord, says General Grant, in reconstruction, is a mere clerk. He has no power, no responsibility, no embarrassing questions to decide, nothing to do with living, immediate issues; he is nothing more than a checked pawn on our chess board, while the President controls the game and captures the men piece by place. We protest against this as an injustice to General Grant. We believe he would rather be with us, carrying out reconstruction, than be the captive of Johnson, the bulwark of his administration. If General Grant has any power, now is the time to use it. If he has not, let some friend demand it for him. If Congress fails, then he owes it to his fame to leave the Administration of Mr. Johnson.

The *World* approves the removals, and sees in them some gleams of sense in the strange message which the President sent to Congress eulogizing Gen. Hancock. It was the President's mode of declaring the principles on which the administration of the Fifth Military District will hereafter be conducted, so far as these principles can be maintained by the selection of commanders. A message explaining to Congress the reasons of these removals would look like acknowledging an accountability for acts which are completely within his independent province as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He was therefore under necessity of explaining the grounds of his action, if he explained at all, by some artifice of indirection which brought his communication within the usual forms, and yet made no concession of a right in Congress to hold him answerable for his military orders.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1867.

ARRIVAL FROM GREYTOWN.

The steamer San Francisco, from Greytown, arrived to-day.

ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

Thomas McKean, Edward Goodey and Washington Goodey, who were under arrest, are identified as the robbers of the messenger of the Bank of the State of New York.

A VICTIM OF THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Elan Porter, of Cincinnati, has been identified as one of the killed by the Angola Railroad disaster.

A SWINDLE.

It is stated that Thomas H. Stote, a stock broker, borrowed $80,000 worth of railway shares, Saturday, giving his check for the same on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, where he had an account, immediately after which he sold them for cash and deposited the proceeds to his credit at the bank, where a sheriff's officer levied upon the amount under two executions for about sixty thousand dollars. One of the judgments, on which the execution was served, was in favor of his brother, and it is reported judgment was confessed in one instance by the drawer of the checks. One of these, for about $25,000, was certified before the sheriff made his levy, but the five or six uncertified checks have been refused payment.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

Several large manufactories in Morrisania have discharged a large number of hands.

LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOCK.

The *Tribune* contains a letter from General Hancock, correcting certain statements of Col. Wynkoop relative to the burning of an Indian village at Pawnee Fork, and to the killing of six Cheyennes at Cammoron Crossing.

ARRIVAL OF THE HELVETIA.

The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

VIRGINIA.

No Apprehension of a Negro Outbreak.

RICHMOND, December 30.—The exaggerated accounts telegraphed from this city relative to an expected rising of negroes of the south-side counties have no better foundation than the fact that a few days since a squad of soldiers were sent to Halifax because a disturbance on Christmas was feared. The negro population throughout the State is as quiet, as far as an armed insurrection is concerned, as it has been since the emancipation. Neither military headquarters nor the Freedmen's Bureau have been advised of any apprehended trouble.

OHIO NEWS.

A new and attractive daily, entitled the *Advertiser*, has been commenced in Springfield. It is a very readable newspaper, and merits success.

The Ohio Legislature convenes at Columbus on Monday, January 6th; and the inauguration of Governor Hayes will take place on Monday, the 13th. The occasion will no doubt be one of considerable interest.

The Columbus *Journal* says a certificate was filed with the Secretary of State on Tuesday, showing that the capital stock of the Franklin Insurance Company of Cincinnati had been reduced from three hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A cattle raiser of Lake county sold lately to a Cleveland dealer four head of cattle, two of them a little over two years old, for six hundred and seventy-eight dollars. The two young cattle weighed 3,355 pounds.

The Piqua *Journal* announces the death of Gen. James H. Hart, Assessor of the District. The *Journal* says: The event which occurred about three o'clock on Friday last, and after only a few days illness, cast a deep gloom over his many friends throughout the city and county. He was buried on Sunday afternoon, and his remains were attended to their last resting place by a large number of relatives and friends. Gen. Hart served with distinction during the war and was recognized as one of the ablest advocates in Western Ohio.

The citizens of Salem, Columbiana county, at a public meeting, recently organized an association for the relief of the poor. The association goes to work in the right way. The following is their plan:—"A book shall be immediately opened and industriously circulated, and when the fund will warrant, all cases requiring relief shall be reported to the committee, when each case shall be investigated and if found worthy, shall be immediately relieved. All persons are earnestly requested to unite with the committee in carrying out this benevolence."

The Urbana *Gazette* says a little son of Major Nelson Downing, of the Weaver House in that place, while engaged in his usual romping and happy way, fell violently to the floor, cutting his forehead sharply with a belt buckle he had in his hand. The buckle inflicted only a slight wound, and no serious consequences were apprehended. But during the evening he was seized with spasms, and lingered till Friday evening, when he died.

Cuba.

It is asserted that to-day the majority of the prominent Cubans are desirous to abolish slavery; and among those of this opinion are to be found many slave-owners, planters and capitalists; and recently the Cuban Commissioners who were called as members of the Committee on Information to Madrid, aided by those of Porto Rico, demanded the immediate abolition of slavery, a proposal which was rejected by the Government and by the Cuban Commissioners, who were Spaniards. The prominent Cubans are already convinced that slavery is a heavy and unsustainable burden, and that the Spanish Government protects and supports it to prevent the independence of the island. A Havana letter says: "The acquisition of Cuba by the United States would not cost the Treasury of the Union one cent; because Cuba, with the richness of its soil, and under the influence of the free institutions of the United States, would become an emporium of wealth which would astonish Europe and shame decrepit Spain. If the United States were to pay to Spain an indemnification of $200,000,000, Cuba would produce the amount in its revenue in ten years, and would prosper free from oppression of a government of vampires who now extort from the island $40,000,000 a year to pay soldiers, thousands of hungry employees, and to sustain the dissipation of a corrupted Court at Madrid. I repeat it, in ten years the United States would cover the price paid for its acquisition with the revenue of the island itself, and would present a flourishing and prosperous, a free and happy land, beside other advantages which Americans can easily appreciate."

FROM JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Holiday Observances---Fairs and Festivals--Concert--The New Stone Church--Donations, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, December 28, 1867.

As a large number of COMMERCIALS circulate in this vicinity, I presume, Mr. Editor, you will not consider it an intrusion to send you a brief statement of the varied holiday amusements engaged in by the good people of the place. These consist of Christmas carols, concerts, lectures, fairs, exhibitions, &c., which, considering the slushy condition of the streets, are well attended. The fair in the Methodist Episcopal Church is a grand success. A large amount of money has already been taken in, and the prospects are still favorable for a more liberal share of the public patronage. A great variety of articles are offered for sale, and hundreds are taking shares in furniture, clothing, and in curious and unique specimens of handicraft. A series of well designed tableaux were presented for several evenings and brought crowded houses. But the concert by Miss Lena Scriba, of your city, and Louis Luckhardt, lady and daughter, of this place, assisted by others, was the crowning achievement of the whole Fair. Miss Scriba is considered by good judges to be a charming singer, while Mrs. and Miss Luckhardt, on the piano, and Mr. Luckhardt, on the violin, can hardly be surpassed as performers in music. The Fair is held in the new stone church, on the corner of Locust and Franklin streets, which is a massive building, composed of a main audience room and a chapel, the latter being finished, and the former ready for the plasterers. The object of the Fair is to raise money for the completion of the building, which, when finished, will cost near twenty thousand dollars.

The lower rooms of the Chapel, used as class-rooms, are transformed into an eating department, where the most voracious gourmand may gratify his appetite; and it may be remarked here *apropos*, that three thousand operatives of a rolling mill which turns out two hundred tons of railroad iron per day, will necessarily be good eaters.

The Protestant Methodists commemorated the nativity of our Savior in a different way. They sang Christmas Carols during the night, and early in the morning their Choir convened at their place of worship, and, in the presence of a large audience, sang and played some beautiful odes.

Our Catholic friends are also holding a public Church fair in Parke's Hall, on Main street. The members of St. John's Church have manifested a laudable zeal in getting up this fair, which promises to be also a perfect success. The hall building consists of three stories: the first two occupied as stands for the exhibition of goods and for the sale of refreshments, and the third is set apart for the benefit of those who love to "trip the light fantastic toe." This fair will be kept open two weeks. Large crowds are visiting the place and investing largely in the game of chance, by taking shares, patronizing the wheel of fortune and going to the postoffice, where letters are found ready written for all who desire to pay the postage.

General Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt and ladies gave an exhibition on Monday night in Frombelzer's Hall, which attracted a large number of spectators.

A gentleman named Arthur Bogdan, who is said to be a Nestorian priest, and who was born in Bethlehem of Judea, lectured on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, and at 7 P. M. in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the subject of "Christian Persecution in Europe," but more especially in Crete. Large numbers flocked to hear the distinguished lecturer.

Four large turkeys were served up at the Scott House on Christmas, the aggregate weight being ninety-eight pounds.

Rev. D. K. Rine was waited on by a donation party on Christmas and presented with a large purse of money and other gifts. Elder Allen, of the Disciples Church, was also waited on by the members of his church and received a handsome donation. Several balls are to take place at Johnstown and Ebensburg on New Year's Day, and a great number of weddings are now taking place.

The weather is most bland and beautiful. Spiders and flies are out, and fishing worms are crawling on the ground. The snow is all off the surface of the earth. The streams of water are all greatly swollen, and everything looks like spring. The entire rising generation are out on a "dog trot," hunting up the holidays, and the streets and alleys are vocal with juvenile amusements. How long such scenes may last there is no divining, perhaps not till this letter is in print. Yours,

S. B. M.

A New Treatment for Criminals.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

In the *Irish Times* we find an account of a treatment of criminals so new, so surprising, and successful, as to be worthy of especial notice. About twelve years ago government secured the title to 175 acres of land, at Lusk, fourteen miles north of the city of Dublin, overlooking Dublin Bay, and a beautiful wooded country. The object was to make an experiment with convicted criminals in redeeming land and in carrying on a farm. This was to be by what is termed the "intermediate system." For many years the land had been a common; a part was swampy, much of the surface had been removed by neighboring farmers, and it was of little value. A gang of convicts was brought on, and, under judicious managers, the land was drained, the subsoil brought to the surface, manure was applied, and also lime to correct the acidity; houses, barns, and outbuildings were erected, and, finally, the tract has been brought to a high state of fertility. There are about sixty acres in grain, forty in choice meadow, eight in root crops, four in vegetables, and the remainder in pasturage. So good is the farming that this year, while crops throughout Great Britain are below an average, the crops of the convicts are above. The productions consist of fat cattle, hogs, grain, and considerable milk and butter, and as they have a surplus it is sold at high prices.

At first it was proposed to have police depots around the farm, to prevent escapes and to punish violations of orders; but this has not been done, and, instead, a few warders are employed, who act more as overseers and managers than sentinels. The order of the day is as follows: Five o'clock A. M., bell ringing, when the beds are made; 5:30, officers' parade; 6, breakfast; 6:30, parade; 7 to 12, work, then dinner; 1 to 5, work; 6, supper, followed by lectures, prayer, lock up, and bed. At the lectures the criminals receive instruction in elementary studies, and on social and moral subjects, and, in particular, regarding the natural results which flow from labor and from vice. On the Sabbath they are allowed to attend meetings in the neighboring towns. What are called prison earnings are allowed them, that, after their term expires, they emigrate, or have means to start again in life where they are not known. In the vicinity, such is their reputation as faithful laborers, that at present the demand for the discharged convicts from the farmers exceeds the supply. Thus the indolent, the stubborn, and reckless criminal is trained to a life of honest toil, more through encouragement and hope than through coercion and threats. He appreciates his comparative freedom, and enjoys the pure air and rural occupation. There can be no doubt that the success of the system lies in the active calling of agriculture, which is the foundation of whatever health and innocence the human race possess.

We submit that this is a most remarkable account. It is obviously the duty of the legislators to reflect upon it, to get further details, and to consider what obstacles prevent the system from being carried out in our own country. If any exist, and if they can be removed, it will be a Christian, even a common, duty to remove them. We have millions of acres of land which need to be redeemed; when brought into cultivation they will be the most fruitful and enduring of any in our whole domain. Wide districts of marsoy and overflowed land on our seacoast, and along our Western rivers breed miasm pestilence, and death, and so long as they remain in their present condition, the air of the adjoining districts now under cultivation will be contaminated. If our criminals were set to the task of bringing such land—or, indeed, any other land—into cultivation, our supplies of food would increase, and a desirable end would be gained, inasmuch as they would cease to be competitors with our mechanics and artisans. In addition, many who were led into temptation and into crime, because they had no employment, or who did not know what work means, or who did not even know how to seek work where it was to be found, will acquire industrious habits and a taste for rural life, by which, after a time, in some remote locality, they will be proud to live.

THE withdrawal of the Cunard steamers, it appears, is not to be the only blow from which the foreign commerce of Boston is to suffer. The Boston *Post* says: "On the heel of the withdrawal of the Cunard comes the unpleasant intelligence that the American steamship line has in contemplation the sale of the steamships Ontario and Erie to parties in New York." Boston's direct trade with Europe, under the American flag, is thus to be taken also by New York. The domestic and coasting trade of Boston is at present at a low ebb, and consists chiefly in the arrival and departure of colliers from Philadelphia and Georgetown, and lumber-laden vessels from Maine.

HON. MR. MCGEE has just made a speech on the Address, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, in which he takes a rose-colored view of the future of the new Dominion. He said that although Ottawa was "in the backwoods of Canada," yet it was the "ground plan of a great city" of that new nationality which would be extended "from the Atlantic to the Pacific;" and much more to the same effect. He evidently forgot the Alabama claims, Mr. Seward, the Fenians, the "universal Yankee," and several other obstacles which stand in the way of this great dominion.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Christmas at the Seminary--A Festive Occasion.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 26, 1867.

In days gone by, I have occasionally enjoyed the hospitality of the principal of the Seminary, Mr. Reid, on a Christmas eve, but was somewhat surprised to find that Mrs. Reid, the accomplished and beloved lady head of the Institution, had determined to venture on a *dinner* party. Knowing something of the cost, care and anxiety of such an undertaking, on a grand scale, I trembled for the result. It was, however, a perfect success.

Among the invited guests I noticed Colonel George McCook, probably the next Democratic Governor of this noble State, which has to get up reform schools to make Christians of the vilest of her boys (instead of making them by sending them to her p[illegible] by gentleness and love and the sw[illegible] of women, in the spirit of Jesus; as [illegible] that knows how to take care of her [illegible] criminals without letting them rot in an almshouse, as, I see it stated in yo[ur paper] recently, is done in Pennsylvania. I s[peak of] these things here because Colonel McCook finding me a willing listener, spoke of th[em at] table, spoke, too, with a modesty, a preci[sion] and intelligence surprising in a gentleman engaged in the details of a busy life. If this is Ohio Democracy, I had almost said "God speed it" for surely such men cannot long resist the claims of their black fellow-citizens.

I also noticed Col. G. N. Cook and Col. Baird, of the Steubenville *Herald*. I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs McCook, the honored lady, who gave her husband in his ripe old age, and three sons to her country—all "dead upon the field of honor." Dr. Beattie and lady, widely known as the founders of this, the oldest seminary in the west, were also present. The Doctor, through the intense interest he has taken in the union of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, has renewed his youth. He seems twenty years younger than when I saw him last, notwithstanding Dr. Breckenridge's scathing of him in the Philadelphia Convention.

I have not time to enumerate the guests. Judge Jewett, the energetic and efficient President of the Pan Handle railroad, was represented by his wife and daughters. I regret much that Prof. Woods, of the Pittsburgh University, whose daughter is a teacher here, was not present. The dinner was all that could be desired—tasteful, elegant, abundant.

After dinner numerous presents were dispensed from a beautiful Christmas Tree, something for every one present; ladies, little children, teachers, and even the invited guests, all were remembered. Two very beautiful books were received by Mr. and Mrs. Reid from a young friend who has just returned from years of "roughing" in the Rocky Mountains, to obtain at college the knowledge and discipline he felt in need of. Such men are, and must and will be the glory of the nation.

In the evening we were entertained with tableaux, charades, most admirably executed. Our festivities were closed most appropriately with singing and prayer, in which the dear ones at home were lovingly remembered, and all off to bed at half-past nine o'clock.

I have written thus in no spirit of gossip, but to give information, and elicit thought and feeling on a subject that must come home to the heart of every father and mother, who are so blessed as to have daughters, whom they must wish to prepare for the duties of life, the with credit to themselves and families they may fill the positions of mother, sister and wife, and cast the influence of a cultivated woman over the circle wherein they move. And we have the utmost confidence that the ladies at this institution are cared for with that object entirely in view. Indeed, to many a country girl, this very Christmas party, with its tasteful, elegant dinner, its polite and elegant observances, and the grace and refinement of the whole affair is a boon, a social education worth half her tuition fee. I rejoice to believe and to know that there are many men, whose labors for their loved ones have been blessed, who would be willing to pay well that their daughters might be taught these things, and lose their awkwardness of manners. I.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Speculations from a Democratic Standpoint.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent goes somewhat extensively into the Presidential question, and speculates freely with reference to the probabilities of candidates on both sides. The action of the National Republican Committee, in selecting Chicago as the point for holding their next National Convention, seems to have inaugurated the Presidential canvass, and precipitated upon the country the excitement attendant upon Presidential elections. Politicians are as busy as badgers in arranging their cards and calculations for the contest. Your correspondent has heard a large number of the Republican leaders say that they regard the selection of Chicago as perfectly conclusive of General Grant's nomination, a fact which the friends of Chief Justice Chase do not dispute, but readily admit, adding, however, the declaration that a split of the Republican party was inevitable on the adoption of a platform, and that Mr. Chase's chances for the next Presidency were decidedly the best. They argue that the omission of negro suffrage from the Republican platform, in order to accommodate the views of Gen. Grant, will cause all the extreme Radicals to bolt the Convention and organize a separate Convention of their own. That they will nominate Judge Chase on the broad platform of Negro Equality—not with any view of securing the election by the people, but in order to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives, where they confidently believe Mr. Chase's election is certain. It is claimed by the Radicals that Mr. Chase can carry Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio and all the Southern States, controlled as they are by the negro votes. They give the Democratic candidate Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California—and all the rest they are willing to accord to General Grant. The result of such a division of the States among the candidates, would be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where each State casts but one vote—and where Mr. Chase's friends declare he would be certain of success. It is true there is much talk upon the streets about "millions of dollars" which can be raised to control the election should it go to the House, and about the great wealth of Jay Cooke and other friends of the Chief Justice, but the impression is that there is enough Radicalism in Congress to secure the election of a Radical President without any extravagant use of money.

It being now admitted that Chase and Grant will be the leaders of the two wings of the Republican party, the interesting question one hears constantly asked is—"Who will the Democracy put in the field?" Already is this the topic of general conversation in all circles of Washington society—and the chances of Sherman, Hancock, Pendleton and Adams are being actively canvassed. Many venture to say that Sherman would not consent to run against Grant, but those who are supposed to be more in his confidence declare that he would not only accept the Democratic nomination, but would beat Grant in the West. Hancock is rapidly growing in public favor, and would stand some chance for the nomination were it not for his record on the trial of the conspirators. The members of the military court, of which General Hancock was one, can never outlive the memory of a sentence which condemned to death an innocent woman. Mr. Pendleton is comparatively a young man, but recognized by all as a statesman of fine ability and unimpeachable character. He possesses many of the elements of popularity, but it is charged that his sympathies were too much with the South during the war to be an available candidate for the Democracy, as he could not be expected to carry the military element in the election. Those who speak of Mr. John Quincy Adams in connection with the Presidency, affirm that while he possesses all the elements of great popularity, he has the ability as well as the family prestige which points him out as the available man for the Democracy. The impression is general here that had Mr. Adams been successful in his late canvass for Governor of Massachusetts, he would to-day have been by far the strongest man in the ranks of the great Conservative party.

But very little has been said here as to a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Some of the Western Democrats will claim the nomination of the Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, should the West not get the candidate for the Presidency. Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, has been named in this connection, and some few others, but the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency being always an after consideration, no one can be said to be prominent among politicians here for the position.

Both sides are actively employed in selecting and arranging documents for the campaign, and it is understood all parties will make free use of the impeachment testimony—selecting "elegant extracts" to be republished in pamphlet style for general circulation. It is also understood that most of the speeches hereafter made during the present session will be prepared as campaign documents, and intended to affect not Congressional action, but the popular mind.

THE four companies of United States troops stationed at Sitka are suffering from cold and destitution, and are in a fair way to perish before assistance can reach them. Gen. Grant says that the President ordered the troops there last summer, and that he has no authority to do anything for their relief. Gen. Rousseau, who was appointed military commander of the department, including Alaska, took good care to come back on the steamer immediately after he had taken formal possession of the province, and even his absence, which might make partial amends for other losses isn't secured. Whether or not Congress votes the $7,000,000 appropriation for the purchase of the wilderness, immediate action should be taken for the relief of the boys in blue, who are far too valuable and expensive to be sacrificed to an Arctic winter.

A Nashville dispatch says: One of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section commenced last night, and has continued without ceasing up to this hour. The snow is five inches deep, and drifting furiously. The street cars have stopped running.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Its Basis Asked of Napoleon.

The Conference.

LONDON, December 30.—It seems the great powers have determined to ask of Emperor Napoleon the basis of the Conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is [said the] inability of General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry is now the principal cause of delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference.

Not Abandoned.

PARIS, December 30.—The *Patrie* earnestly denounces those who assert that the conference to which the government of France has invited the other European powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned.

[illegible] Ploy,

[illegible] French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition, has been made a Senator of France.

Arms Stolen.

CORK, December 30.—Last night a gun shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and robbed of its contents. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were secured by the robbers, who were undoubtedly Fenians.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 30, [illegible].—Consols 92⅝ for money; [illegible] Bonds 72[illegible]; Illinois [illegible]; Erie [illegible].

LONDON, December 30, [illegible].—Illinois 89. Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Evening, December 30.—Consols closed at 92[illegible]; 5-20 bonds 7[illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible]; Erie 48¼.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, December 30.—[illegible] States bonds 76[illegible].

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—[illegible] Uplands [illegible]; Orleans [illegible] Bombay since August 1st were seventy [illegible] and bales. The cotton at sea for [illegible] one hundred and ninety-four [illegible] which seventy thousand is American.

LIVERPOOL, December 30, 1:30 P. M.—[illegible] changed.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December [30].—[illegible] closed firm; middling uplands 7[illegible]. Breadstuffs entirely unchanged. Provisions—Bacon advanced to 4[illegible]. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 50s. Cheese 52s. Produce—Turpentine—common [illegible] Petroleum 2s for spirits and 1s 4d for refined.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, December 30.—Whale oil declined to £38 [illegible] gallons; sperm oil to [illegible].

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—In the Convention to-day, the second article of the constitution, which was adopted on Saturday, was reconsidered, and Judge Taliaferro's proposition that citizens of the State shall owe allegiance to the United States, which shall be paramount to that which they owe to the State, was incorporated therein after much discussion. Article three, as adopted, declares that there shall never be any slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State except as a punishment for crime. Article four declares the liberty of the press and speech. Article five declares that the right of the people in peace to assemble and to petition the Government shall never be abridged. Articles six and seven are rehearsals of the common law for the punishment of crime. The concluding paragraph of article seven says the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

The Antecedents of Colonel Parker.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes to that paper to correct some misstatements in regard to Colonel Ely Parker, and in so doing gives some interesting facts concerning the "Big Injun" who has made himself, by his marriage performances, a nine days' talk.

The family of Colonel Parker had its origin in the connection of a French officer, who was stationed at Fort Du Quesne (now Erie) when that post was occupied by the French, with a Seneca woman. The offspring of this connection was a daughter. On the withdrawal of the officer from that post, he wanted to take the child with him; of course this was strenuously objected to by his mother, and by the advice and through the assistance of her friends and family, she started with her child for the home of her parents, which was then on the Ohio river. The officer becoming aware of the flight of the mother with her child, sent a squad of soldiers in pursuit. They followed with such vigor, that the fear of being overtaken prompted the mother to commit the child to an Indian runner, who, with the child bound to his back, took the direction through the unbroken forest to the principal town of the Senecas, then at Chenesee-o (Genesee river.) He arrived in safety with the child, where, in due time, it was joined by the mother.

The child grew to be a very beautiful girl. She was either the *grandmother* or the *great grandmother* of Colonel Parker.

The immediate ancestors of Colonel Parker, his father and father's brother have long resided on the Tonawanda reservation, and the family are remarkable for their good looks, intelligence and superior acquirements. It is but a few years since that the writer heard a very intelligent gentleman who attended a public Sunday School celebration where the ladies, wives and daughters of our best white inhabitants were present, say that Miss Parker, a sister of Colonel Parker, "was the prettiest, the smartest and most accomplished lady he saw." Colonel Parker's education, talents and acquirements give him rank with any of our army officers.

In relation to the position of Colonel Parker in respect to his own Nation, it is proper to remark that he is not related by blood to the celebrated Seneca Chief Red Jacket, but belonged to the same clan. Red Jacket did not belong to the class of hereditary Chiefs. On his death, his successor was appointed from his clan, in the person of Jimmy Johnson. On his decease, Colonel Parker was appointed or elected to fill his place, which office he now holds. The statements rather recklessly made regarding Col. Parker's social relations are entirely erroneous and unjust, as the following extract of a letter from Rev. Ashur Wright, long a resident missionary among the Senecas, dated December 23d, 1867, will show. "I have been acquainted with Col. Parker from his boyhood, and the singular persistency with which he has avoided every implication of matrimony among his own people, has won my unqualified admiration. I have never heard among the Indians that any Indian woman had the slightest claim upon him. His 'Indian family' is a pure invention. We at least, among the Indians, know nothing of any other paternity for it."

DICKENS ON PHYSIOGNOMY.—In his *Ledger* story, Dickens assumes the position that first impressions, based on first sight of a face, usually prove correct, though they may for a time be explained away, if unfavorable, by the tact of the person so judged. He also says in relation to another kindred matter: "I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance, any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it."

A fire in Quincy, Ill., Saturday morning, destroyed property valued at $50,000. The principal losers are Harris & Brothers, tobacconists, $16,000; Malon & Schroder, wholesale liquors, $20,000; insurance about $15,000.

CITY MATTERS.

DR. ABORN RETURNED.—Dr. E. S. Aborn, the talented and skillful physician for diseases of the eye, ear, throat and chest, has returned to the city, and resumed practice at his rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street. The Doctor's brief absence from the city was principally caused by a desire to recuperate his energies, which had been overtaxed by his extensive practice during the summer and fall. He returns greatly reinvigorated, and prepared to treat another army of patients, such as received the benefit of his skill during the summer and fall months.

Fatal Accident on the Connellsville Railroad.

Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the almost lifeless body of a man was found lying on the track of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near the upper Birmingham Bridge. It was discovered that his left leg was broken, his right leg terribly smashed and part of his head crushed. When discovered he was unable to speak, but it is supposed that he had been walking along the track and was accidentally struck by a passing train and run over. He was picked up and carried into the boarding house of Mrs. McIntyre, opposite the Connellsville Railroad depot, on Water street, where he died in about an hour. The name of the deceased was Jacob Weishaart, and he resided at No. 12 Perry street, between Chestnut street and East Lane, Allegheny. He was twenty-three years of age and unmarried. Coroner Clawson has been summoned and will hold an inquest this morning. The body is still at Mrs. McIntyre's house, but it will be removed to the late residence of the deceased after the Coroner's inquest to-day.

New Years' Presents.

To-day those who overlooked making presents as Christmas mementoes will be apt to make amends by bestowing suitable gifts on those they love by ushering in for them a happy New Year. In the search after gifts, no one should fail to call at John W. Pittock's bazar, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where they will find such an elegant assortment of useful and ornamental articles as is nowhere excelled in the city. Choice standard works in prose and poetry, richly and neatly bound; writing desks of every variety and style; portfolios, chromo paintings, photograph albums, stereoscopes, memorandum books, cutlery, slates, gold pens and pencils, and a variety of articles of great beauty and utility, which it would take too much time to enumerate, are arranged in such an enticing manner, that to glance at them is even a pleasure. The stock, notwithstanding the draft upon it the past week, is yet ample, and a happy selection may be made. In a brief space of time. In a word, don't fail to call in at Pittock's, and examine his stock.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Election of Thos. Steel, Esq., as City Controller--Mr. Tomlinson Elected President of Common Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Barnhill, Beck, Boggs, Brush, Coursin, Ford, Hare, Hemphill, Jones, Mawhinney, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Reed, Rebman, Roenig, Roberts, Robb, Seibert, Sloan, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner, Weldon, Welsh, and President Steele.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ford, the ex-members and members elect of Common Council present were invited to seats.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Mr. Weldon read a petition from Mr. Joseph Pollock, praying for the construction of a wooden sewer on Locust street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hare presented a remonstrance from property holders on the east side of Market street, against the payment of assessments for the construction of the Wood street sewer. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Barnhill presented a petition from property holders on Bedford avenue, protesting against being assessed a second time for the grading of said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Robb presented a remonstrance from property holders against the widening of Diamond alley, from the Diamond to Liberty street. Read and accepted.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Rebman, from the Gas Committee, presented a report recommending the erection of a number of additional public lamps. The report was received and approved.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Hare, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, presented the report of the Committee for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

This system of alarm went into operation in our city in the month of November, 1866, and up to the present time has not only given the best satisfaction, but has over and over again saved its entire cost by the promptness with which the alarms have been given to the various fire companies, and their prompt action has prevented any extensive conflagration. Its advantages over the old system are too well known for us to say more than that it has become indispensable as one of the Departments of the city. With proper care and attention (as all telegraphs require) your Committee have no hesitation in saying we have one of the best systems in the world, and it may not be out of place to say in all candor that Messrs. Gamewell, Kennard & Co., have done justice to the city, and fulfilled their contract to the satisfaction of your Committee.

One hundred and thirty-eight alarms have during the year been sent out from the Central office to the different engine houses and central bell; one hundred and thirty-one were actual fires, only six being false alarms.

The committee recommend the erection of a number of additional signal boxes, and state the entire expense of the telegraph from February to December, including expenses of construction, were, $17,[illegible].

The committee also call attention to the efficiency of Mr. S. T. Paisley, the Superintendent, and his Assistants, Messrs. George Wilson and John O'Connor. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution of thanks to the President and officers of Councils for the impartial manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year. The resolution was adopted.

JOINT SESSION—CITY CONTROLLER.

The Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of electing a suitable person to fill the office of City Controller, vice John McCargo deceased.

Mr. Shipton desired to know for what length of time the Controller should be elected.

Mr. McCarthy stated that was a question of law, to be settled by the City Solicitor and the [illegible].

[illegible] thought that the election should be for the unexpired term, as Councils had been officially informed of his re-election. [illegible] then went into nominations for City [Controller].

[illegible] nominated Thomas Steel.
[illegible] nominated R. J. McGowan.
[illegible] nominated David Crawford. Mr. [illegible] the nomination.

[illegible] entered into with the following [result]:

[illegible] Messrs. Brown, Crawford, McCarthy, [illegible] and President McAuley, [illegible] Barnhill, Boggs, Brush, [illegible] Mawhinney, McQuewan, McNeill, Rebman, Reed, Robb, [illegible] Verner and Weldon—24.

[illegible] Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, [illegible] Ewan, McLaughlin, McMillan, [illegible] Thompson and White, [illegible] Beck, Hemphill, Jones, [illegible] Sloan, Welch and President [illegible] Councll—22.

Mr. [illegible] declared duly elected.

[illegible] retired to its chamber.

[illegible] COUNCIL.

Mr. [illegible] Tomlinson in the chair [illegible] member of the Common Council [illegible].

Mr. Seibert [illegible] Council proceed to the election of a President [illegible].

[illegible] were placed in nomination. [illegible] to be a candidate. The [illegible] Tomlinson, fourteen; Mr. [illegible] Mr. Tomlinson was [illegible] acknowledged the honor conferred [illegible] appropriate remarks.

[illegible]

Mr. Brush [illegible] appointing a [illegible] charges upon Mr. Wm. [illegible] portion of Spruce alley, in [illegible].

[illegible] action as hasty. Mr. [illegible] possession of the alley [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] of the proposed [illegible] length, and [illegible] to the measure [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. Ford [illegible] following: [illegible] Mr. William [illegible] for the vacation of Spruce [illegible] the whole matter was laid [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. McQuewan [illegible] from Mr. Magee, Controller [illegible] the payment of sundry [illegible] accepted.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Members present Messrs. Armstrong, [illegible] Crawford, Dickson, Gallagher, [illegible] McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, [illegible] Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson and [illegible] McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COURTESY TO NEW MEMBERS.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the [members elect of] Select Council were invited to seats [within] the chamber.

DEATH OF MR. McCARGO.

President McAuley (Mr. Morrow [illegible]) some feeling remarks in relation to the [death of] Mr. McCargo, late City Controller. He paid [a tribute] to the mental and moral worth of [the deceased] and urged that Council should not let the opportunity pass without placing on the minutes of Council, some timely [expression] of the sentiments of the members [illegible] Mr. McCargo, which are [illegible] body. He would then [illegible] offer the following [resolutions]:

[illegible]

[illegible] we mourn the loss of our deceased [illegible] will not forget him. He is dead, [but his] memories his virtues and many services [illegible] and native City will live throughout [illegible].

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse the sentiment uttered over the dead body of Mr. McCargo by Rev. [illegible] Brown, when he said: "I know of no more appropriate inscription for the tablet which may cover the grave of John McCargo than the words, 'HERE REST THE REMAINS OF AN HONEST MAN.'"

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Councils, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REMONSTRANCES.

The following remonstrances were presented:

By Mr. Brown—A remonstrance from James M. Fare against the assessments made on his property for the repairing of the corner pavement of Pennsylvania avenue and Logan street, in the Sixth ward. Read and received and resolution granting petition was laid on the table by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Coffin, Dickson, Loew, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, and President McAuley—11.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Gallaher, McLaughlin, Morrow, Phillips, White, and Wilson—7.

By Mr. Coffin: A remonstrance from the property holders on Market street against the assessment of damages for the construction of the Wood street sewer. Read and laid over.

By Mr. Brown: A remonstrance against the proposed widening of Diamond alley from Market to Liberty street. Read, received and filed.

By Mr. Thompson: A remonstrance against the opening of Pike street, and against assessments for the same. Read and laid over.

By Mr. McEwen: A remonstrance against the paving of Beatty's alley. Read and received.

REMUNERATION ALLOWED.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose reported on the petition of James Downer, asking for remuneration for a horse killed by having been run against by one of the city hose carriages. The Committee was favorable towards granting the petition, inasmuch as the accident was the result of the carelessness of the hose carriage driver, and offered a resolution granting the remuneration. Report read and resolution adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution for the payment of a bill of $42 of H. A. Suively, Recorder, for recording a document of the city. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McLaughlin offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have the obstruction removed from Vine Alley above Federal street. Read three times and passed.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Thompson presented the following report from the Wharf Committee, showing the expenditures of the Allegheny wharf during the past year:

Expenditures	$1,721 [illegible]
Bill of Joseph Hastings	7,242 [illegible]
	$8,964 18

The report was accepted.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Beatty's alley was received and laid over.

A petition from Thomas Martin, asking for allowance of $50 for loss of part of his lot on Bedford street. After considerable debate the matter was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The President presented the reports of the City Solicitor and City Regulator for the past year, which were ordered to be printed in the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*.

Mr. McMillan, from the Street Committee, presented the reports of viewers.

Report of the viewers on the Wood and Fifth street sewer, accompanied by list of assessments for same, amounting to $60,095 26. The report was read, accepted, and, on motion of Mr. McAuley, rule suspended, and the report approved.

Report of the viewers on the Strawberry alley sewer was next read and accepted.

A motion was made to suspend the rules to approve the latter report, which resulted as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Dickson, Leow, McEwen, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson and President McAuley—15. Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Gallaher and McCarthy—3. Carried.

The report was, therefore, finally approved.

Report of the viewers on opening of Pike street was next taken up.

Mr. Thompson spoke in opposition to the acceptance of the report, on the ground that the street was not wanted opened by the citizens.

Mr. Phillips moved that new viewers be appointed, stating that as far as he could learn the assessments had been unjustly made.

Mr. Thompson amended by instructing the viewers to assess all damages on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. Shipton moved, as a substitute, that the report be disapproved and new viewers appointed to assess the damages on the parties benefitted, which was adopted.

The report of the viewers on widening Diamond street was read and approved.

In all of which not otherwise noted Common Council concurred.

On motion Select Council adjourned *sine die*.

A CONDUCTOR MURDERED

Tragic affair on Pennsylvania Railroad

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

Liberal Reward for His Capture.

Mr. Charles H. Parker, the popular conductor of the Johnstown Accommodation train, Pennsylvania Railroad, met with his death about half past six o'clock, yesterday evening, while going East, at the hands of a drunken desperado, named Samuel Hull, who was a passenger in his charge. From all that could be gathered, the circumstances of the homicide appear to be these: In the performance of his duty, Conductor Parker called upon Hull for his ticket or his fare. The latter refused to hand over either, and acted in a very disorderly manner. Finding Hull was determined to be unreasonable, Mr. Parker had recourse to the last resort of a conductor with a refractory passenger, and rung the bell to stop the train in order that Hull might be put off. The train was stopped about one mile west of Nineveh Station, Westmoreland county, and just as it stopped, Hull drew a knife and plunged it into the body of Mr. Parker, who expired almost immediately, without uttering a word. The murderer coolly walked out of the car, pulling the bell rope as he did so, and before the horror-stricken passengers could realize their duty to seize him, the train was in motion, and the murderer had escaped. The train proceeded to Johnstown, with the body of Mr. Parker, whose residence was at Conemaugh, three miles beyond Johnstown, where he leaves a young wife to whom he was wedded some six months ago. Mr. Parker was about twenty-eight years of age, a courteous and obliging conductor, and a faithful officer of the Company.

Hull, the murderer, resides about one mile south of New Florence Station, and was formerly a brakeman on a freight train. He was seen after the murder in the bar room of the Washington House, New Florence. He is about twenty-five years of age, five feet eleven inches high, has sandy hair and light moustache, and both ears pierced, and had on, at the time of the murder, a black cap and black overcoat. Parties were organized and immediately started in pursuit of Hull, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. We are authorized to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay a liberal reward for the capture of Hull.

Handsome Present to a Deserving Gentleman.

Last evening R. D. Thompson, Esq., Business Manager of the Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL, was taken by surprise on reaching his residence to find, in finding in his parlor a rich and costly silver tea set and salver, with a note attached, informing him that it was presented to him by his friends connected with the COMMERCIAL establishment, as an evidence of their appreciation of his qualities as a gentleman and associate, and for the admirable manner in which he has so successfully conducted the Business Department of the COMMERCIAL. The gift was manufactured by those well-known jewelers, Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth street, and consists of a salver, urn, coffee pot, tea pot, cream pitcher, sugar bowl, and slop dish, and on each piece was engraved in old English text, the first initial of the recipient's name. The set is elaborate in design and finish and made of the finest silver. Much credit is due to the manufacturers for the skillful and elegant manner in which they executed the order of the donors. Every piece is splendidly chased, and these form one of the most beautiful sets in the city. The surprise of our friend Thompson was complete, so that we think, at least for once in his life, he has been fairly taken unawares. The following correspondence took place between the parties interested:

OFFICE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1867.

R. D. THOMPSON, BUSINESS MANAGER—*Dear Sir*: We request your acceptance of the accompanying tea set and salver as an evidence of appreciation of your qualities as a gentleman and an associate, and also the admirable manner in which you have so successfully conducted the business department of the COMMERCIAL.

With sentiments of
Much esteem and regard,
We remain yours truly,

D. McCandless, Mark W. Watson, Wm. M. Hersh, R. H. Palmer, C. D. Brigham, Wm. K. Nimick, W. A. Caldwell, William Evans, J. W. Kennedy, [illegible] North, John C. Harper, John W. Hamilton, Guyan M. Irwin, Wm. Anderson, Ed. Abel, Thos. J. Maloy, H. F. Bendell, Richard Wilson, W. S. Haven, Charles Brigham, Thomas McConnell, Jr., George Bennet, Jacob Fuller, Thos. T. Everett.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, December 30, 1867.

Messrs. Watson, Nimick, McCandless, Brigham, Harper, MacConnell, Everett and others:

GENTLEMEN: For the valuable and beautiful gift which you have so unexpectedly presented to me, you will allow me to assure you of my most sincere thanks, which mere words cannot express. Ever since my connection with the COMMERCIAL I have been singularly fortunate in having the hearty and generous co-operation of my associates in the discharge of my responsible duties. With pleasure I accept your proffered token of personal friendship and esteem, and beg to assure you that it will ever be cherished by me as a reminder of pleasant memories and agreeable associations. Thanking you for the gift and the flattering sentiments with which you gave it, and wishing all a happy New Year, I am, gentlemen, yours truly, R. D. THOMPSON.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

This distinguished German actress will give three of her excellent representations at the Academy of Music commencing Monday evening next. The staid and sober Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of this lady, says: "Madame Fanny Janauschek, who is now performing a short engagement at the Chestnut Street Theater, is, in many respects, the most extraordinary actress we have had in America, not even excepting the great Ristori, and for the sake of the critical acumen of Philadelphia playgoers, we trust that they will endeavor to do all proper honor to her very superior merit. Coming among us unheralded by the loud-mouthed fame of Ristori, and appearing to us in a tongue by no means fashionable, she has yet won her way to a histrionic repute that bids fair to make her renowned both in Europe and America. Many of the efforts of Ristori attain popularity through their classic grace and dignity, by the finished elegance of her gestures and elocution, by her scholastic tact and devotion to the niceties of the mimic art; but in the production of grand or striking effects Janauschek is a revelation of wondrous power, volcanic in passion, irresistible in expression, and with a marvelous voice, whose deep thrilling tone thrills the very soul of a spectator and leaves him spell-bound."

A Pleasant Occasion.

Capt. James T. Sample, who received the nomination for Assessor at the Republican primary election in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Saturday, in consideration of the efforts of his friends, and particularly of the members of the Columbia Fire Company, in securing his nomination, entertained them with an excellent supper in the hall of the Columbia Engine House last evening. During the evening nearly two hundred persons were present, who enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The party came to order by calling Josiah King to preside. All present then sat down to an elegant repast which was bountifully spread before them, and of which each partook heartily. After the removal of the cloth, Mr. Robt. George, on behalf of the Columbia Fire Company, returned thanks to Capt. Sample for the excellent [illegible].

THE ORPHANS' FAIR last evening was well attended, and the interest taken in the voting on different articles to be awarded to parties having the largest number of votes, was quite exciting. Those desiring to spend an hour so pleasantly, and at the same time contribute to a charitable object, should visit the Orphans' Fair in the basement of the Cathedral. At the close of the Fair last evening, the vote on the several articles stood as follows: On the cane, between the board of managers: James McCabe, 1[illegible]; W. H. Reel, 99; M. C. Kane, 78; John McLeon, 60; C. Maginn, 42; F. Campbell, 40; J. C. Barr, 37; John Savage, 6; D. Ihnsen, 3; T. Rourke, 2; J. O'Connor, 1. On the boat to be awarded to the Club having the largest number of votes: Agnew boat club, 28; Dryden, 206; Cassiday, 177. On the Base Ball implements: Goodwill, 276; Rosedale, 259; Pioneer, 26. On the silver tea set to be awarded to the best lady friend of the orphans: Miss Mary Harris, 186; Mrs. Strain, 175; Mrs. Savage, 69. On the silver pitcher and goblets to be awarded to the best natured man: F. Connolly, 138; Dr. Kayser, 118; W. Anderson, 104; A. H. Hare, 49; A. Jackman, 26; J. W. Pittock, 26; Alderman Strain, 28; Sheriff Cluley, [illegible].

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of the County Agricultural Society will be held on Wednesday morning, January 1st, at ten o'clock, at No. 10 St. Clair street, for the election of a Board of Managers and officers for the ensuing year.

THE WEED SEWING MACHINE—Was all the go for Christmas. Don't fail to get one for a New Year present. Call and see it at R. H. Long's, No. 12 Grant street.

Holiday Pianos and Organs.

Nothing can gladden the hearts of the loved ones at home during the holiday season so much as music. Its charms will impart pleasure to all, and its soothing melody will renew affection between families and friends. Therefore let music be one of your thoughts during these holiday times, and if you have no instrument in your house go and get one. This can be done best at Mellor's, 81 Wood street, whose holiday stock of Pianos, Organs and Melodeons is as extensive as it is varied. There is to be found the peerless Chickering Piano, the incomparable Decker, and the sweet Emerson and Fischer Pianos, at prices from $300 to $1,600; the Paris First Prize Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, decidedly the best and most elegant instruments that are made, and just the very thing for a New Year's gift, and at prices varying from $75 to $600; also, the Schoninger Organs and Melodeons, the lowest priced instruments that are made, and for sale at twenty per cent. less than factory prices. Such a varied assortment of first-class instruments as that to be found at Mellor's is seldom offered to holiday purchasers, and the extensive reputation of the house for reliability in all that pertains to musical matters, is a guarantee sufficient for all intelligent buyers, that when they purchase will prove as represented.

A Decker for a Gift.

The following article we clip from the New York Jewish *Messenger*: "There is but one opinion among the best Professors and critics in regard to the piano fortes made by Decker Brothers, and that is, that in the perfection of manufacture they are without a rival. It is hardly possible to make a choice between their instruments, for the reason that the workmanship is so exact and so thorough that the same results are obtained in almost every instance, so that a Decker piano—that is a piano made by *Decker Brothers*, wherever it is seen, will be found a sterling and a perfect instrument. These pianos can be known anywhere by the refinement, delicacy and beauty of their tone, combined with a richness and depth of quality and fervor. They will stand any test, the utmost force applied will not destroy the purity of the tone, while the most delicate shadings of sentiment can be expressed, through the medium of their exquisite, sympathetic, singing quality of sound. Besides this they are as lasting as they are beautiful, for they are so strongly and faithfully made that changes of temperature do not affect them."

Persons contemplating making a New Year's present of a piano, should not fail to examine the "Decker's" at Mellor's Music Rooms, 81 Wood street. Large Holiday stock on hand.

The New York Tribune.

In view of the importance of the issues to be decided in the Political Campaign of 1868, the price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been reduced to Clubs. See Advertisement.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues).........................$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.......................... 1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD—On and after April 1st, 1868, a front Room on second or third floor, unfurnished, with Board for a Gentleman and Wife. Address "Business," Commercial Counting Room. Also, an unfurnished front and back Room, with Board for a Gentleman, Wife and Daughter. Address as above.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen desiring Boarding can be accommodated by applying at No. 139 Grant street. Terms moderate.

WANTED—MECHANICS—Two men who understand moulding and burning Chimney Tops. Address, or apply at Works, Wellsville, O. N. U. WALKER.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A New York Jobbing White Goods, Hosiery and Notion House will make liberal arrangements with a first-class Salesman, who can control a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address "Merchant," this office.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE—A Second-hand Steam Engine, with or without Boiler—cylinder from 11 to 14 inches in diameter. Address J. K. & W. H. GILCREST, Des Moines, Iowa, with description and price.

WANTED—GIRL—To do housework for a small family. Apply at CHARLES ABEL & CO.'S Drug Store, corner Wylie and Washington streets.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR BUY—A large Building suitable for a Manufactory, with or without Machinery or Power. Must be in or near the cities, and contain about 10,000 square feet floor surface. Address Lock Box 564.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a steady man, in any position where he can make himself generally useful. Has had ten or twelve years' experience as Shipping Clerk, Assistant Bookkeeper, &c. Has also had some experience in the Retail Grocery business. Address H, Commercial office. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For The Blue Coats, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $4 50 per copy. CAUTION—Some of our Agents have taken advantage of the great popularity and large size of this work to raise the price to $3 00 and $3 50 per copy. The public are hereby notified that they have no right to charge more than $2 50. Inferior works purporting to be of similar character to "The Blue Coats" are being circulated, and we therefore caution both Agents and the public to see that the book they buy contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE of Eight or Ten Rooms, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or suburbs. Would like to make arrangements immediately, and to occupy between January 1st and April 1st, or even later, if a new house about being finished could be secured. Best of reference and security given. Address, stating location. LOCK BOX 368, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent from April 1st, 1868, a good House of eight or ten Rooms, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or vicinity. Address stating location and terms, S., Commercial office.

LOST.

LOST—PHOTOGRAPH—Left on table in Revere House, a large Photograph of a deceased Lady. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Revere House, or at this office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE—A new House, of four rooms and cellar, on Peach alley, near Pride street. Inquire of W. WILTON, at the house. Price and terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A House and Lot of half an acre, in Fairview, eight miles from Allegheny Depot, on Western Pennsylvania Railroad, three minutes' walk from Station. House is brick—contains nine rooms and is in excellent condition, with stable and carriage house on lot. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. BONNET & CO., 67 Fourth street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—A Rare Chance—The lease, good will, stock and part of the furniture and fixtures of the Eastern Exchange Hotel (East Liberty), now doing a splendid business, is offered for sale. Possession given February 1st. Reasons entirely satisfactory [illegible] for selling.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A rare [illegible] capital of [illegible] my Hardware [illegible], in Petrolia [illegible] a bargain, doing a good business. For full particulars address CHARLES ROBSON & CO., Oil City, Pa. CHAS. ROBSON.

FOR SALE—DECK FLAT—Ninety-three feet long and sixteen feet wide, nearly new, suitable for floating stone or metal. Address J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa. eod

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DWELLING—The proprietor being about to remove to the country, offers for sale or to rent, to a first-class tenant, that large two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 81 Isabella street, Allegheny. Possession in January. Inquire at No. 116 Water street. eodtf

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second-hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two neatly furnished Rooms, suitable for young gentlemen. No. 144 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—STORE—On the corner of Barker's alley and Liberty street, No. 187, now occupied as a Flour and Grocery Store. Inquire at 198 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Those beautiful and desirable rooms, belonging to Judge Irwin, opposite Court House. Inquire at 116 Diamond street. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—The three-story Dwelling House, No. 345 Penn street, near Wayne. Has ten rooms, good cellar and large yard. Rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 347 Penn street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The large and substantial four story Warehouse, No. 14 Market, corner First street. Inquire on the premises, of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A Brick House of seven Rooms and Finished Attic, situated in a pleasant neighborhood and in a cheerful part of Allegheny, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway; would be very suitable for a Physician who wishes an office in connection with a house. Inquire of R. S. SMITH, at the Union National Bank. tf

FURS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FINE FURS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Mink Set, Muff and Collar for $25, Former price, $40.

Fine Mink Set, Muff and Bertha, for $55, Former price, $75.

LOW-PRICED FURS IN GREAT VARIETY

JAMES CALDWELL,
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
eodtf

ORPHANS' FAIR,

BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

A FASHION Letter by JENNIE JUNE, wherein is everything that nearly everybody desires to know concerning the Fashions, will be found on the third page.

MR. RAYMOND'S letter—or some parts of it, at least—has created considerable excitement in political circles at Washington, and throughout the country. The Democrats may well feel indignant at the terms in which Mr. JOHNSON alluded to their party, and he is fairly chargeable with trickery and double dealing of the meanest character. Now, since he is scheming for a Presidential nomination at the hands of that very party which he characterized as disloyal and undeserving of public confidence, a "satisfactory explanation" becomes a delicate and difficult matter.

IT is stated that certain New Jersey railroads having dispensed with stoves warm their cars with steam. If this be true there need be no hesitation by other roads; for certainly the danger resulting from the presence of stoves in cars has been fearfully demonstrated. The Angola disaster has caused a general demand for legislation for the protection of the public. It is unquestionably true that many of the dangers and disasters with which the community is so frequently shocked proceed from causes that are properly the subject of legislation; and manifestly, if managers of railroads will not be admonished by experience, the public have a right to expect protection in new and rigid laws.

IN his recollection of the CLAY Presidential campaign, Mr. GREELEY says:

"There should have been $1,000,000 raised by open subscription during the week in which Mr. Clay was nominated, and every dime of it judiciously, providently expended in furnishing information touching the canvass to the voters of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. To put a good, efficient journal into the hands of every voter who will read it, is the true mode of prosecuting a political canvass; meetings and speeches are well enough, but this is indispensable. Mr. Clay might have been elected if his prominent, earnest supporters had made the requisite exertions and sacrifices; and I cannot but bitterly feel that great and lasting public calamities would thereby have been averted."

The above remarks are suggestive in connection with the next Presidential campaign, especially with reference to supplying voters with newspapers. There is not a particle of doubt that in this way more good can be done than any other; and it is something that should be early attended to. The Democrats are making great efforts to circulate their party papers, and Republicans should bestir themselves to corresponding efforts. The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is one of the largest papers in the country, and, considering everything, there is not one that is cheaper. The prospectus and terms will be found in another part of this paper.

THE POPULAR NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT.

The Committee of Twenty-five, of which ALEXANDER T. STEWART is Chairman, appointed by the GRANT meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 4th inst., at a recent meeting adopted measures to secure the popular nomination of General U. S. GRANT for the Presidency, in advance of political conventions. The object of the Committee is to secure the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and they have adopted a simple but comprehensive plan upon which to operate. They intend to avoid all conflicts with politicians, who might seek to entangle them in the Vice Presidency question, and to give their entire efforts in behalf of General GRANT upon the platform laid down at the Cooper Institute meeting, as follows: "GRANT'S past record of services to the country, and a confidence that his judgment in the future, as in the past, might be safely relied on to carry the Government through the many difficulties the country may necessarily encounter during the coming four years."

In the furtherance of their object the Committee propose to issue a brief circular to all the commercial men in the country, asking them to pursue the course of the business men of New York, by holding meetings in every city, town and village of importance, and giving such expression of public opinion in advance of politicians as will leave no doubt of General GRANT'S nomination. In thus avoiding connection with mere politicians, it is held there can be no cause of complaint, while, on the other hand, it is believed the people would lead and eventually control those who now control them, and produce a lasting benefit to the whole country, besides setting an example for the future by forestalling the action of Conventions. An Executive Committee of five members have been appointed, who have been instructed to engage headquarters and committee rooms, and to open correspondence throughout the country with the business connections of the various gentlemen comprising the Committee of twenty-five, and all others disposed to join in popular demonstrations of like character to that held at the Cooper Institute, so as to present the name of Gen. GRANT as the nominee of the people. The Committee will act immediately.

THE WHISKY "RING."

The revelations made, at various points, of the gigantic swindling schemes of the whisky distillers, and the conspiracies among dealers and revenue officers to defraud the Government and enrich themselves, should awaken Congress to the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to punish frauds and collect the entire tax at all hazards. Our special dispatches from Washington, yesterday, contained the announcement that, for the present fiscal year, the ratio of tax collected is about eight cents per gallon! The previous year it was only eighteen cents. The Government has got to do one of two things—either abandon all attempts to collect a tax on whisky, or make a determined effort to execute the law and punish all frauds and conspiracies against the revenue. No half way measures will do now. Those who have been stealing their millions indirectly from the treasury have become bold and desperate, and the evil must be cut up by the roots. The fountain head of these streams of corruption must be reached and purified, and whatever or whoever stands in the way of a thorough reform must be cast aside.

The law itself must be modified in many essential particulars. It is pronounced "a compilation of legal provisions inviting and protecting frauds." The system of bonded warehouses has been found highly objectionable, and the "leaks" in the law are so numerous as to require an entire remodeling. A case is given in Chicago, for instance, where the aggregate credits for assumed leakage of whisky in bond reached ninety-nine per cent., when in fact there was *no leakage at all!* The abolition of bonded warehouses seems imperatively demanded; and the discretion in the officers of the districts, or in Washington, to compromise, condone and settle suits or prosecutions for violations of the excise law, should no longer be granted, as they are fruitful sources of bribery, corruption and perjury. All "rings" must be broken, and those who are proven to have conspired to defraud the revenues must be sent to State prisons for a number of years. No mercy must be shown this class of plunderers and robbers.

The shameful failure of the Government to enforce the collection of the whisky tax, and punish those who are stealing millions every week from the National Treasury, has had a tendency also to corrupt the excise officers in every other department. It is patent to everybody that these frauds are being perpetrated, and that nobody is being punished. Hence it is that corruptions in other departments—in the manufacture of tobacco, ale, fermented liquors, etc.—are becoming so common. Hence it is that the revenues are falling off at so fearful a rate. Every tax payer in the country is directly interested in this important subject; because, unless the whisky tax, and all similar taxes, can be honestly collected and applied to the necessities of the Government, Congress cannot remove the tax on manufactures, on incomes, and on many other articles which it is desirable at this time to relieve from taxation. The people, therefore, should agitate this subject as one of paramount importance, and in a manner so earnest as not to be mistaken by their representatives in Congress.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION—ITS OBJECTS AND PURPOSES—WHY IT FAILED.

The editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* recently indulged in some remarks with reference to the objects and aims of the famous Philadelphia Convention, and the motives which influenced the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND in taking so conspicuous a part therein. The article was prompted by discovering in the columns of the New York *Times*, (Mr. RAYMOND'S paper,) "evidences of his disposition to support the advanced principles of the Republican party." The editor of the *Journal* concludes with the following interrogatory: "Will not Mr. RAYMOND just tell us what he and his friends had in view, and how they expected their action" [in the Philadelphia Convention] "would affect the Party of Freedom?"

Mr. RAYMOND answers this interrogatory in a letter two columns in length, which forms an interesting chapter in the political history of the country. He states in the outset that he has no explanations to give which would be at all likely to change the settled opinion of the Republican party in regard to the character and objects of that convention, but is perfectly willing to inform the public as to his own "motives" in the matter—what good might be accomplished, and what evil prevented, by participation in its proceedings. He had nothing to do with calling the convention, but favored any measure calculated to make the Union party *national* in fact as well as in name. The original call for the Philadelphia Convention was drawn by Senator DOOLITTLE. At first it seemed to him that the control of the convention would rest in the hands of Democrats and others opposed to the Union party. He therefore declined to be a candidate, but subsequently consented "only at the urgent personal solicitation, and on the very strong political representations of the President and Secretary of State." They argued if the members of the Union party refused to take part in the convention it would necessarily fall into hostile hands, and be used by the Democrats to advance their interests; but they were confident that if the Republican friends of the Administration would go into the convention they could guide its action and secure the adoption of Republican principles, as affirmed by the Baltimore Convention and carried out by President LINCOLN. President JOHNSON said he was very anxious the convention should not enure to the benefit of the Democratic Party—a party that had been *disloyal to the country during the war, and did not enjoy or deserve the confidence of the people.* He thought the Union Party should restore the Union, but some of the leaders were running to extremes, and entering upon a policy that would prevent the extension of the party in the South, and that a convention of this sort, which would extend the party principles in the South, would lead to the adoption of more moderate measures, and end political sectionalism. The President assured Mr. RAYMOND that it was not intended to form a new political party, and that he wanted the convention to take precisely the ground which he (RAYMOND) had taken in his speech on "Restoration and the Union Party." He urged RAYMOND to go into the convention and write an address embodying those views. Mr. SEWARD also urged this course. The object was *not* to help the Democrats, or aid them in the coming elections, but to exert a strong moral influence upon the Union Party and induce the nomination and election to Congress of moderate men. It was only when the Republicans would nominate extreme Radicals that the President would desire the election of Democrats in their stead.

With this understanding Mr. RAYMOND agreed to enter the Convention, and write an address for its consideration—reserving the right to *bolt* if the rebels and copperheads got control of affairs. Mr. RAYMOND thought the convention would be large and influential, and would aid either the Democratic party or the Union party. He considered it his duty to try to bring about the latter result *in nationalizing* the Union party, by securing for its essential and vital principles a strong support in the Southern States. These were his "motives," and he does not deem them either discreditable or unfaithful to the party or its cause. Personally he had something to lose, but nothing to gain by the result. He may lose office, position and influence by it, but that is a matter of little consequence either to himself or anybody else. He has nothing whatever to regret in regard to his "motives."

As to the action of the Convention and its results, Mr. RAYMOND has little to say. From what was then his point of view, its action was wise. He wrote its Declaration of Principles, and believed them in accordance with the real interests of the Union party. On this point he uses this language:

It seemed to me then—and it seems to me now—that these principles furnish a basis broad enough for the Union party. The doctrine of universal negro suffrage—you must remember, as the corner-stone of the Union party, had not then been invented; nor had the project of nationalizing the party by committing its fortunes to the negro vote, then been broached.

Mr. RAYMOND then refers to the suffrage question at some length. He would not exclude any man from voting simply because he was black, nor admit any man as a voter merely because he was black. He is opposed to universal suffrage in the South, but as it has been decreed by Congress he would sooner acquiesce in it than make it a ground of further diversion and renewed sectional strife. When the Southern States regain the power, as they have the right to frame constitutions and laws for themselves, this evil, if it proves an evil, can be redressed.

The letter concludes in the following language:

The Convention proved to be, so far as results were concerned, a failure. Of the causes of its failure I have nothing to say. The President's Western tour had very much to do with it; the evident purpose of the Democratic party to turn it wholly to its own advantage, and to repudiate it except so far as they could use it, perhaps had more. I doubt also whether the Union party was sufficiently convinced at that time that the war was over, and that the Union might safely be restored, to induce them to accept the action of the Convention as necessary or wise—and the time for its acceptance has now gone by. They may possibly have learned something on these points, and some others, from the late elections.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.

When Austria grants emancipation to the very large Jewish population of that Empire, we may congratulate ourselves that the tendency of liberal opinions are indeed onward. In this country, where the Jews have always had their full rights as American citizens guaranteed to them, no injury has resulted to any one. We can scarcely comprehend the ocean of prejudice that has to be removed from the minds of the mass before the descendants of ABRAHAM can be permitted to enjoy their full rights in even the most liberal of European governments. It is only of recent date that any Jew could be admitted to a seat in the British Parliament. In very few European countries are the Jews permitted to hold lands, and enjoy the general rights of citizenship. Not even the great wealth of the house of ROTHSCHILDS has been able to overcome this inveterate prejudice. We understand these things better in the United States. The Jews are indeed subject to many prejudices in this country, but these are not aggravated by legal disabilities. In Europe, in addition to other prejudices, the Jews have mountains of legal disabilities imposed upon them. No other people could have remained distinct one-half the time.

THE English Government is finding that the Fenians have more ways to be troublesome than it ever dreamed of. Already have they made themselves felt; and it has been done in a manner that conceals their numbers, movements and designs, which always tends to magnify all these to the outward world, especially in the estimation of those against whom they are employed. If never before the Fenians in England have had an organization, they have one now. Of the wisdom of its movements little can be said in commendation, except that by harrassing the Government it may secure a more liberal policy for Ireland. Even now a change for the benefit of that unhappy country is talked of.

Military Education in Colleges.

A proposed system of national military education, which will enable all colleges in the country to contribute their quota of the officers of our regular army, will be brought before the present session of Congress. Gen. Grant warmly approves of the plan. The proposed bill provides that one college in each State, possessing facilities for the liberal education of one hundred male students, shall receive the benefits of the measure. The President is to detail a competent army officer to act as Military Professor, and another to act as Assistant. The course of military studies, and general regulations, are to be laid down by the President. The Government is to furnish the necessary text books gratuitously, and such ordnance and ordnance stores, equipage, etc., as may be required. Each college which establishes the military course will be entitled to select from its graduating class every year, in the proportion of one to ten of the whole number, such students as exhibit the greatest general proficiency, in combination with special military attainments, good moral character, and sound health. Their names will be published in the regular army list for the year, and after the assignment of the graduates of West Point for the year, such vacancies as still exist in the grade of Second Lieutenants will be filled from the college lists. The general supervision of the system is to be placed under a separate Bureau of the War Department, presided over by a Director-General of Military Education, who is to be assisted by an Inspector and Adjutant detailed for such service. The sum of $2,000 is appropriated for the purchase of the necessary books, maps and models for each college, together with $10,000 for a suitable armory and drill hall.

The Gettysburg Asylum Scheme.

The suit brought by Attorney General Brewster against the corporators of the Gettysburg Orphans' Asylum, for alleged violations of the law prohibiting lottery schemes, will come up before the Supreme Court, which meets in Philadelphia in a few days. The information was presented to the Court in May last, and the answer of the defendants was made at the same time. Mr. Brewster then filed his demurrer to the answer, and the proceedings ended until the Court should meet again. In the meantime, the defendants have attempted to modify their scheme so as to conform to the spirit of the law, by proposing to act under the charter of the defunct International Art Union. The Attorney General clearly pointed out the illegality of that *ruse*, and refused to entertain any such proposition. He regards the whole scheme as illegal, and an attempt to survive the odious lottery system in this State, and will treat it accordingly. It is thought that the Supreme Court will effectually arrest the scheme, and that the corporators will be compelled to proceed under the strict provisions of the law or abandon their designs altogether.

Immediate Relief of the Poor.

There seems to be a good deal of confusion and consequent inefficiency in the arrangements for the relief of the poor in our city this winter. There can be no doubt that actual suffering results from this state of things. It appears that there are two distinct, and perhaps in some sense rival, not to say hostile, associations among our excellent lady friends, both of which claim the ground. With the best feelings in the world toward both parties, we can not but feel that their differences are the occasion of great injustice to the cause they undertake to represent. The season is certainly far enough advanced for all the details of organization to have been long since perfected, and the ready charities of our citizens turned into their proper channels. Let the ladies hasten to come to an understanding and give to the public particulars of their scheme that petitioners for relief may not be put off with vague promises issued and received with but a half-hearted credence.

Famine in Sweden.

The news from Sweden is appalling. Three hundred thousand of her people are on the eve of starvation. The following eloquent letter has been addressed to Mr. Seward by W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, Maine. Mr. Thomas was for three years consul at one of the Swedish ports, and is a gentleman of known ability and humanity. His appeal ought to awaken a generous and prompt response:

Three hundred thousand hard-worked, patient Swedes are starving in Norrland. Their crops for three years have been bad; last year they were an utter failure; and now even their miserable bread, made of straw and the bark of trees, has given out. The wail of their cheerless huts and die. My private advices from Scandinavia represent this calamity as worse even than the published accounts.

Authorship of the Famous Dent Letter.

Parties who have been trying to ascertain the origin of the so-called Dent letter, assert that investigation shows its author to be the writer of an article in the *Galaxy*, to which allusion is made in the letter; that this writer is also an attache of the New York *World*, and penned the article in that paper commenting on the positions of the Dent letter; and lastly, that the writer in the *Galaxy* is the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, in whose communication to that journal the letter first appeared.

We suggest that the letter came from "Druid's" mint, which is kept in the *World* office. It belongs to that class of contributions which this writer gave to the public through the columns of the *World* in the last year or two of the war.

STATISTICS on file in the Treasury Department show that the cost of maintaining the detective force on land to prevent smuggling amounted to about $20,000 during the last fiscal year, and the estimated value of the goods seized by them for violation of the revenue laws during the same period amounted to $1,268,000, besides between $200,000 and $300,000 assessed upon offenders as fines and penalties.

WE learn from the Patterson (N. J.) *Press* that the Grant locomotive, which took the grand prize at the Paris Exposition, is to be brought to this country again. It will be placed on a sailing vessel, which is expected to reach here a month hence. The locomotive will be sold to some railroad company in this country, if any should be willing to pay the price, and will be put together at the place most convenient to such road.

AT a recent meeting of the Washington National Monument Society, J. M. Broadhead, Henry D. Cooke, and William J. McDonald were appointed a committee to report upon a plan to raise funds for the completion of the monument, and to prepare an appeal to Congress. A circular has been addressed to the National banks throughout the country, asking for a subscription of one-tenth of one per cent on their capital stock, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years. This subscription, with the appropriation the managers expect to obtain from Congress, will be sufficient to complete the monument according to the original plan.

IT is doubtful whether Congress will make the attempt to reconstruct Maryland, as has been proposed. There is need enough of reconstruction in that State, without doubt, but the work must be done by its own people. Mr. Sumner thinks Congress has the power to do the work, and other Senators and some Representatives agree with him; but Messrs. Trumbull, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and other able Republican Senators do not. Besides doubting their power, many Congressmen question the expediency of commencing such a work while reconstruction in the States further South is yet in jeopardy.

INSURANCE DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that if an insurance policy contains a clause prohibiting the carrying on of any illegal business on the premises insured, the policy is void if the premises are used habitually for the keeping of intoxicating liquors with intent to sell, whether the fact is known to the owner of the premises or not. The case was that of Kelly vs. The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company. The defendants refused to pay a policy of insurance on a building which was burned, on the ground that intoxicating liquors were kept there for sale.

NEW FORM OF GOVERMENT.—A writer in the *Nation* has some original views regarding reform in our Government, and makes the following remarkable recommendation: We have for many years been troubled by any ignorant and hesitating Congress, and strangely enough did not know what was the matter. The fact was that we had outgrown representative Government and developed a Government by newspaper, lyceum and mass meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Venice, to illustrate the prevailing feeling in Italy, says: There is not a cafe or wine shop without the head of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, the tricolor and cross of Savoy are on all public buildings, the street leading to the arsenal is called "Via Garibaldi," and in some parishes monumental records of the Italian occupation are already erected.

A Talk With General Grant's Father.

The Washington correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* furnishes the following account of an interview with General Grant's father: Last week I had a very pleasant and interesting conversation with the father of General Grant. He is a very genial, social, unpretending old gentleman, whose fatherly pride and pleasure in his son it was most pleasant to witness. During a conversation of nearly two hours, I learned from him many interesting facts relative to his son's early life and education; and I should like to correct one or two misstatements which I have seen in the public press. One is the often-published story that, while at West Point, General Grant whipped one of the officers. "This," said his father, "was not true; he was never known to have a quarrel with anyone, either as boy or man; and also that he was never known to use a profane word." This, I think, can be said of very few army officers.

Another is the widely circulated report that it was only after great difficulty and strenuous exertions on his part that General Grant succeeded in obtaining a commission in the army. His father's statement is that, "after eleven years' service in the regular army," Ulysses had resigned his commission and come home to live. In the spring of 1861 he was employed at his father's store at Galena, at a salary of $800 a year. One morning he came to the store early, and while sweeping it out the morning paper was thrown in. He picked it up and read of the storming of Fort Sumter, walked around the counter, put on his coat, and, in his usual calm, deliberate manner, said: "Boys, I owe my education to 'Uncle Sam,' and although I have served eleven years in the army, I still feel in his debt, and I am going to offer him my services."

He at once left the store, and assisted in raising a company. They wished to elect him Captain, but he refused, knowing that his long experience would be of more use elsewhere. He soon went to Springfield, where he saw Gov. Yates, who at first thought there was no place for him, but in a few days reconsidered the subject, sent for him, when the well-known conversation occurred, in which the Governor asked him if he knew "how many men it took to form a company," &c. He was very soon placed upon the Governor's staff, and was employed in mustering the Illinois regiments into service. While he was thus engaged, Governor Yates met an old book-keeper, formerly employed in a store of General Grant's father, and the Governor inquired of him "what sort of a man Grant was; said he had offered him a Colonel's commission in various regiments, but Grant had declined them; also a Brigadier General's commission, which he also declined." The book-keeper, who knew Grant very well, replied: "If you wish for Grant's services you must appoint him without consulting him at all."

Acting upon this information regarding Grant's peculiar character, Governor Yates took advantage of his absence from Springfield on a visit to his family, to appoint him Colonel in the very next regiment ready for mustering in; and telegraphed to him of the fact. Grant at once came back, quietly accepted his appointment, and promptly and quietly commenced his work there and then. How he has carried that work on, the country and the world know. How he will finish the work which his country still has for him to do, we must judge by his past. But I, for one, think General Grant has paid "Uncle Sam for his education," and may honestly consider himself free from that debt.

[From the Armstrong Republican.]

"The Speakership."

In the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, of the 16th inst., we find an *advertisement* with the above heading, in which the writer undertakes to call the attention of western members of the Legislature to the record of Hon. E. W. Davis, who is a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The writer of this advertisement, undoubtedly in the interest of a certain Philadelphia candidate for State Treasurer, charges that Mr. Davis, when Speaker of the House in 1861, was the tool of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that money was seen in his room, which was admitted to be the amount received for his vote on the repeal of the Tonnage tax. Mr. Davis, in a letter to us upon this subject, says "*that he never had any money in his room that he could not easily and honestly account for.*" "That Kennedy Marshall swore before the Committee something about seeing money in my room. *I was in the army at the time.* I was informed by friends of what was going on, and procured a leave of absence as soon as I could, and hastened to Harrisburg. The Committee had ceased taking testimony. I then took Mr. Marshall before an Alderman and had him sworn. His affidavit can be produced. *He entirely exonerated me, as did all others at the time.*"

The money referred to by Marshall in his testimony before the Committee was money given to Davis by parties in Harrisburg to carry to Pittsburgh. *It did not belong to Davis*, and the remarks made at the time about its being "Tonnage Tax money," was sworn to by Marshall as being made only in joke. The writer in the COMMERCIAL resurrects these stale charges and publishes a *part* of the testimony taken upon the investigation of the matter, but neglects, designedly, to tell us what was the conclusion, and calls upon the members of the Legislature not to vote for this man, because, forsooth, he was at the time *suspected* of bribery and corruption. Mr. Davis was convicted of no crime, but on the contrary was triumphantly acquitted of all the charges that were made against him; and these charges are reproduced at this late day for the purpose of defeating him if possible for Speaker, his defeat probably securing the election of a certain eastern candidate for State Treasurer. This is the sole object of this onslaught upon Mr. Davis, and the article in the COMMERCIAL, if not written by the candidate for State Treasurer himself, was done at his bidding by a party who does not care a straw who is elected Speaker.

On the Railroad question Mr. Davis has most decidedly pledged himself in favor of a Free Railroad Law. His letter to Colonel Jackson, of this county, is conclusive upon that subject. More than that the friends of the measure do not require, and all they ask is the fulfillment of this pledge, which we have every reason to believe will be faithfully carried out. His election is a foregone conclusion, and all the efforts of hireling scribblers will not change this result.

A LONDON correspondent writes an interesting review of the English press. The *Telegraph*, offered for sale ten years ago for £3,000, divides £80,000 a year profit between three persons. The evening *Pall Mall Gazette*, the idea of starting which originated with Mr. Thackeray, is a financial as well as a literary success. Its form is unique, presenting the appearance of a monthly or weekly periodical rather than a daily. Excepting the *Times*, the morning press is not specially profitable. The *Advertiser* lives on the liquor dealers, the *Standard* on its evening edition, the *Star* on John Bright, and what the *Herald*, *Post* and *News* live on is a mystery. The *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Athenæum* and *Economist* lead weekly journalism. The newer rivals are the *Chronicle* and *Leader*. The principal Sunday papers are the *Dispatch* and *Observer*. The funny journals are *Punch*, the *Tomahawk*, *Banter*, *Judy* and *Fun*. With the exception of Tenniel's cartoons in *Punch*, English effort in the direction of periodical satire and humor amounts to very little.

SAYS the Chicago *Post*: The key to the financial situation is the whisky tax. And if the people have not the moral force left to demand the imposition, and the moral honesty necessary to insure the collection of that tax, they must suffer the consequences of their weakness and wickedness. Overflowing prosperity to the whole country is prevented to-day only by the robbery which the distillers, aided by the revenue officers, practice upon the Treasury. Stealing lies at the root of the national embarrassments. Is there no way to prevent it?

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Dickens is "shooting two birds with one stone" while on his professional visit to this country. He is seeking for materials for new stories while engaged so profitably to himself in reading his old works. A New York cotemporary in speaking of the fact that the great novelist is visiting the Gothamite station houses for the purpose of taking American notes, says that "the proceeding is very comical, inasmuch as the station houses are filled with Europeans."

—In altering a certain building in New York city, in a quarter once more fashionable than it is now, some letters and other manuscripts were lately found which had been secreted about thirty years ago between a floor and a ceiling below it. These papers, it is said, unfortunately fell into the hands of persons willing to make a sinister use of them, and as the legitimacy of several individuals as well as the possession of considerable property is said to be involved in the matter, the complication has become very painful and interesting. The incidents of real every day life are constantly surpassing in dramatic effect the assumed incredibilities of fiction, and this is a case in point.

—Dr. Livingstone's safety seems more hopeful than ever. A letter from Dr. John Kirk, dated Zanzibar, October 9th, says that news that a white man had been seen seven months before south of Lake Tanganyika had induced him and Consul Churchill to visit the terminus of the caravans, where they found two other men who had seen him in the Marungu region, and who stated that letters from him were on their way by the head-man of another caravan and would be due in the course of a month. Thus it is probable that he is approaching the Albert N'yanza, and will go down the Nile and emerge upon the Mediterranean. Sir Samuel W. Baker, it is announced, is anxious to lead an expedition from the Egyptian side of Lake Tanganyika to meet him.

—Mr. Charles Dickens has an effectual mode of dealing with the numerous applications for his autograph. The process is somewhat summary. Applicants receive a printed answer saying, "To comply with your modest request would not be reasonably possible." To envelop, direct, and mail these curt replies the services of three secretaries are constantly required.

—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, Radical, has addressed a letter to President Johnson, asking a pardon for General John C. Breckinridge, late Vice President of the Confederacy, who is now in Paris in very reduced circumstances. He urges that General Breckinridge was mistaken in his political views, but that his high character as a man entitles him to Executive clemency.

—Fred. Douglass was invited to lecture in Meriden, one of the most Republican towns in Connecticut, and was obliged to stop at the leading hotel in that place over Sunday. The landlord, however, informed him that his boarders would not allow a negro to sit at the public table, and so he was served with meals in his room. Mr. Douglass was indignant, but compliable. That town evidently ought to be brought under the operation of the Civil Rights Act.

—Rev. H. C. Potter, formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Troy, has been tendered and accepted the pastorship of Grace Church in New York, at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

—When Richard Pierce, printer, of Boston, worked off upon his hand press, on the 25th of September, 1690, the first newspaper ever published in America, the General Court took the sheet into custody, held solemn debate over the daring disturber of the public quiet, and voted that it "contained reflections of a very high nature," and its publication was contrary to law. It was not allowed to appear again.

Changes in the Routes of Trade.

A writer in the New York *Times* has the following in regard to the prospective change in the course of the trade of the great Northwest:

"A change in the course of the trade of the Northwest regions, which lie within two or three hundred miles of the western extremity of Lake Superior, is soon to take place. Grain and other produce, which, so far, has gone on its way to the markets of the East down the Mississippi river, and South by railroad, will soon find its way up to Lake Superior, and then be shipped to the East by the lake vessels, sail and steam.

"The distance from St. Paul, which is our railroad center, to the lake, is about one hundred and thirty miles only; to St. Louis it is about eight hundred miles by river, and to Chicago by rail about five hundred miles; from the western end, of Lake Superior it is about the same distance to New York by water that it is from Chicago to that city by lake and canal and the Hudson. The lake freight is the same. This makes it plain that this change in our trade is to take place.

"The cheapest course is, in this case, sure to take the trade. Bulky commodities, like corn and wheat, feel the effect of so small a sum as one cent on a bushel, and the route which gives even that small economy is the one which will be chosen. In this case the difference will amount to nearly thirty cents the bushel of wheat over any other route, as any one can see by making the calculation.

"A few years ago Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin were without inhabitants; last year with a short crop they exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Good judges say that the annual exports of the Northwest will amount to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat five years hence. All of which, probably, will be sent down the lakes.

"The wheat of Minnesota ripening during a season of great heat, in an atmosphere free from moisture, is superior to any grown elsewhere in our country; its flour will bear carriage by sea to the warmest latitudes, thus it will be in great request for your city flouring mills. These facts about the quality of our grains are not generally known.

"Messrs. Thompson and Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and other capitalists in Philadelphia and elsewhere, foreseeing the great value of the franchises of the Mississippi River and Lake Superior railroad, which leads from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, and is to become a great trunk line, have undertaken to construct it, and are now driving the work on it energetically.

"The same gentlemen, it is said, have become interested in the site of the city, which will be the lake port for the great commerce of the region in question, and also of the commerce which in time will grow out of the settlement of the vast and fertile British American Possessions, watered by the Red and Saskatchewan rivers, and that of the East Indies, which will traverse the continent over the North Pacific railroad."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 3d. For information or admission, address

REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

SLEEPING CAR AND INSURANCE STOCK.—Will be added to the list of stocks already advertised to be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, December 31, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,

20 shares Central Transportation Co., (sleeping car stock);
10 shares Pittsburgh Insurance Co.
3 shares Citizens' Insurance Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, by Wm. McCall's, Sr., heirs, SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, situate three miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Greensburg turnpike, with good house and barn, orchard of good fruit, and other improvements. Also, one tenant house. 35 acres of the above being good Coal Land. All of which will be sold in whole or in parts to suit customers. Terms made known on day of sale. Further information can be obtained at 487 Liberty street, or at J. S. M'CALL'S, East Liberty. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT

STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare 12c
Ticket Fare 10c
Trunks 20c
Hand Trunks 10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.

M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE—WILL OPEN THIS DAY a fresh invoice of those elegant and sweetly perfumed

SCOTCH PLAID HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES,

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Our customers will please bear in mind that this will be our last invoice this season, and as these goods have always been the most popular and useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS in the market, they will at once see the importance of making their selection immediately.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth street.

FOR RENT.

OVER McCALLUM BROS. CARPET STORE,

TWO ROOMS,

The entire size of the building, having the advantage of hatchway direct from ground floor. Fine entrance, splendid light, and central location on Fifth street, about being laid with NICHOLSON PAVEMENT. Apply to

H. McCALLUM, 51 Fifth street.

tf

JEWELRY.

Gold Chains, Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c.,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Minced Meat, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, fresh Pineapple, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, Winslow's Green Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles, Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn and Beef Tongues.

For sale at the Family Grocery of LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, 350 Liberty street.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just received for our Holiday sales, one of the largest and most superb stocks of elegant Perfumery and Toilet Articles that we have ever displayed. It consists of the very finest of French, English and American makes, such as Lubin, Condray, Low, Ede, Bayley and others. Also, a fine assortment of

Hair Brushes, Combs, Ladies' Companions, Glove Boxes, Cigar Stands, Perfume Stands, Work Boxes, Genuine Havana Cigars,

And a large stock of other goods suitable for presents.

McCLARREN & M'KENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

AN ASSERTION

THAT NO PERSON CAN DENY.

That Skating is the best exercise a person can take. The only trouble is in getting too warm and then going out in the cold air, you are almost certain to have a very severe cold. If this is the case with any of our readers I would recommend them to

FLEMING'S,

To get one bottle of

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

Which will relieve you in a very short time.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Asthma, Tickling of the Throat, Hoarseness, Catarrh, the best and safest remedy in use. Why suffer with these troublesome and painful diseases, when you can be cured with one bottle of this valuable medicine.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

REMOVAL. GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER, No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PRICES REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of *all* men, but of *White* men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is making to give ascendancy to this Reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large or so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for *One Dollar per annum*: That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send *to one address* fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

Our prices will be,

One copy, one year, 52 issues $2 00
Five copies, *to names of Subscribers* 9 00
Ten copies, *to names of Subscribers* 15 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.
Twenty copies *to names of subscribers* $27 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.
Fifty copies, *to names of Subscribers* $55 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.
Twenty copies, *to one address* $25 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.
Fifty copies, *to one address* $50 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.
One hundred copies, *to one address* $100 00
And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.

This offer shall remain open for the entire month of January.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to co-operate with us! please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 54 Nassau street, New York.

jan4'2t

AN ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.

TWENTY REASONS

FOR BUYING A

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGAN!

1. It is the BEST INVESTMENT you can make; safer and bringing greater returns than money loaned at interest or invested in bonds or lands.
2. It will render home attractive, and save more expensive and less beneficial amusements.
3. Its music will cultivate good feeling, and have the best influence.
4. It will enable your sons and daughters to learn to play, and so give them a valuable accomplishment.
5. It will give them facilities to qualify themselves as teachers of music, which is as good as a trade or profession. Thousands of ladies are now pleasantly supporting themselves by teaching music, which they learned merely as an accomplishment. If your daughter has some aptness for music you would better give her a good instrument *now*, and encourage her to learn to play on it than to give her thousands of dollars some years hence.
6. It will be a pleasure and comfort yourself during the long winter evenings.
7. It will last a lifetime, and you will value it more and more highly.
8. It is easier to learn to play on than a Pianoforte, and costs much less.
9. The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are THE BEST instruments of this class in the world.
10. This is proved by the testimony of the best judges. They have been awarded highest premiums at OVER SEVENTY industrial competitions, including the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT PARIS, this year. In their circulars M. & H. print the testimony of more than three hundred of the best musicians in the country that their instruments excel all others. When one who wishes to sell you an instrument claims that it is recommended as the best by hundreds of the most distinguished organists, ask him to *show you their testimony. If it has ever been given, he will have it in print.*
11. Compare the instruments made by M. & H. side by side with any others; compare them critically and thoroughly, tone by tone, and you cannot fail to see superiority in many respects.
12. These instruments are the only ones having the celebrated AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, the most important improvement in reed instruments for twenty years.
13. They are the only instruments having PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING REED VALVES, and the various other patented improvements of Mason & Hamlin.
14. They are the only reed instruments having clothed mortices.
15. Compare the exteriors and observe that the instruments of M. & H. have the best quality of ivory; ivory fronts to the keys; real ebony and not merely colored black keys; desks made in the most substantial manner of three separate pieces of wood, glued together, and not liable to break, &c., &c. This thoroughness of workmanship, and use of only best material, runs through the whole instrument.
16. The thoroughness of construction of these instruments gives them the GREATEST DURABILITY. They are not liable to get out of order.
17. They will improve by age, getting even better in quality of tone.
18. THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS OF THE CLASS; not the lowest priced, indeed, though the difference in price between these and inferior instruments is not great. It costs a little more to do the very best work, but is cheapest in the end.
19. It is not safe to trust to the judgment of dealers, who are *tempted to think those instruments are the best on which they can make the greatest profits.* M. & H. have fixed their prices so low that they cannot afford to pay the large commissions given to dealers by makers of inferior work.
20. Every instrument made by Mason & Hamlin is fully warranted. If it proves defective you can suffer no loss, as their guarantee is above question.

Send for a Circular, which will be sent gratuitously, containing full descriptions and illustrations of the different styles and prices, which vary from $75 to $1,000 and upward, each; also with testimony in full from the distinguished organists of the country to the superiority of these instruments.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

HOLIDAY STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT FACTORY PRICES.

1p

TO BOOK BUYERS.

From this date to FEBRUARY 1st, 1868, we offer the following Discounts from our regular prices:

On all purchases from $10 to $25,

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

From $25 to $50,

TWENTY PER CENT.

From $50 to $100 and upwards,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY BARBRA GARBER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment to the subscriber.

M. M. BOSWORTH, Administrator, Lawrenceville, Pa.

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Berry Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Soup Ladles, &c., &c.,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

WATCHES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FOR SALE BY J. R. REED & CO.

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"

150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., Corner Wood and First sts.

eod

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., Pittsburgh, December 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A. O. FRANCE, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S F. AND M. INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO. ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 13th January, 1868, at the Office, 87 Water street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company will please take notice that the annual election for Directors of said Company, to serve for one year, will be held at THEIR OFFICE on Diamond street, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

SAML. H. JACOBUS, Secretary and Treasurer.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of Stockholders of the Federal Oil Company at No. 49 Irwin street, on FRIDAY, JANUARY, 3, 1868, at 10 A. M. All interested are notified to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.

A. B. MILLS, Sec'y.

December 30, 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND M'KEESPORT CAR COMPANY.—The annual Stockholders' meeting for the election of officers and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of Craig Brothers, 152 First street, on MONDAY the 13th of January, prox., at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. J. CRAIG, Sec'y.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO., Philadelphia, December 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. Annual election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PA., No 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, 27th December, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the Office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers, and to elect a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year. By order

J. B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, will take place at the Banking House, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, Allegheny City, December 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine (9) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT J. STONEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, No. 84 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

td

R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. VANKIRK, Vice President.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 6, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. CO., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for the past six months, free of all tax, payable at their Office on and after the 1st day of January, 1868.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Pres't.

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM DAWSON,

A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 28TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his Office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

T

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 29 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE, 353 Liberty street.

TO PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS—Wanted a situation as

TRAVELING SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR,

By an experienced Business Man, with a fair acquaintance west of Chicago. Unexceptionable reference in this city given. Address

W. J., POSTOFFICE.

ACCOUNTS

INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND CLOSED,

By an experienced Practical Accountant. Address

POSTOFFICE BOX NO. 505, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA

5 GRO. FOR SALE BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., Corner Wood and First sts.

eod

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. LEGGATE,

159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, executor of James S. Neeld, late of said County, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny County, Pa.,

On THURSDAY, January 9th, 1868,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

All that certain lot or tract of land, situate in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sugar tree on McLaughlin's Run, adjoining lands of Hiram Ray; thence by lands of said Ray south 46 degrees, west 55.26 perches to a post; thence south 60 degrees, west 5.75 perches to a stump; thence north 47 degrees, west 43.46 perches to a hickory; thence north 59¼ degrees, west 67.8 perches to a stone; thence by land of Wilson Lennett south 31¾ degrees, west 90 perches to a post; thence by land of Samuel Collins south 88 degrees, east 30 perches to a white-oak; thence north 7 degrees, west 39 perches to a stone; thence by land of J. McMillin Jr., north 83¾ degrees, east 20.12 perches to a post; thence south 63¾ degrees, east 38 perches to a post; thence south 1¾ degrees, east 20 perches to a post; thence south 3 degrees, east 15 perches to an ironwood; thence by lands of Thomas McMillin's heirs south 60¾ degrees, east 144 perches to the place of beginning; containing 96 Acres and 155 perches strict measure.

Terms.—After deducting the sum of $3,100 and expenses of sale from the gross amount of sale, one-third of the balance to remain a lien on said premises, secured by bond and mortgage, during the lifetime of the widow of the said James S. Neeld, deceased; the balance, after deducting said $3,100 and expense of sale, to be paid on confirmation of sale.

For further particulars inquire of

GEORGE NEELD, Executor, or C. S. FETTERMAN, Attorney for the Estate, No. 139 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Eighteen miles from the city, near Parnassus Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railway, fronting on the Allegheny river, and divided centrally by the Railway. More than half of it is dry bottom, 20 feet above highest water; the rest gently rising upland, with knolls and springs, naturally as beautiful as Sewickley, and as well suited for a village site or private residences. A vein of Coal ten (10) feet thick underlies it. Will be sold entire or in quantities to suit purchasers. Address

ALEXANDER YOUNG, Box 267, Monmouth, Illinois.

T

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

FURNISHING GOODS.

PATTERSON & BULLOCK,

No. 77 WOOD ST.,

STILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NEW ACCESSIONS TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS,

Shirts, Drawers, &c.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

GLOVES

IN THE MARKET.

HEAVY BUCK GLOVES,

AT $12 00 PER DOZEN.

Super. Fur Top Kid Gloves,

AT $15 00 PER DOZEN.

Buck Gauntlet Gloves,

AT $7 50 PER DOZEN.

AND ALL GRADES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

WE CHARGE NOTHING FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Buyers will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NO. 77 WOOD ST.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL $200,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., N. Y.

d* JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors Dec. 1st, 1867	$1,940,577 89
Dividend for the last six months	52,188 07
Contingent Fund	168,954 23
Total Liabilities	$2,161,720 19

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,507,943 28
Real Estate	13,475 27
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 04
U. S. Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881	50,043 75
U. S. Six Per Cent 5-20 Bonds, '65 and '67	300,000 00
Bills receivable	75,378 46
Cash in bank, and on hand	143,445 59
Total Assets	$2,161,720 19

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st inst.

C. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1867.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1867, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds, '65 and '67, U. S. Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1881, and the cash on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

J. J. GILLESPIE, ORMSBY PHILLIPS, S. C. LOOMIS, Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1867. d*

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON .... Lessee.
M. W. CANNING .... Manager.
T. B. HANN .... Stage Manager.

Crowded houses are nightly greeting the beautiful and fascinating French Artiste, M'LLE MARIETTA RAVEL. TUESDAY EVENING, December 31st, 1867, will be presented the beautiful three act drama entitled the

BROKEN SWORD.

Myrtillo .... M'lle. Marietta Ravel.
Estevan .... Mr. P. E. Connolly.

After which MARIETTA RAVEL will appear in her beautiful and graceful act on the Tight Rope. To conclude with the amusing farce of the DEAD SHOT.

Wednesday Afternoon—Grand New Year's Matinee, at which Marietta Ravel will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

M'LLE. JANAUSCHEK .... DIRECTRESS.

GERMAN DRAMA.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

The management takes pleasure in announcing that

M'lle. Fanny Janauschek,

The Greatest Living Tragedienne, supported by a Troupe of Eminent German Artists, engaged expressly by her in Europe, will give a short season of three performances, commencing MONDAY, January 6th, on which occasion will be produced the celebrated drama,

DEBORAH; Leah, the Forsaken.

Originally written by Dr. Mosenthal. M'lle. JANAUSCHEK in her celebrated character of Deborah, pronounced by the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore press to be unrivalled.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 7th,

ADRIENNE, The Actress.

M'lle. Fanny Janauschek as Adrienne Lecouvreur.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 8th,

MARY STUART.

M'lle. Fanny Janauschek as Mary Stuart.

Admission, $1 00. Reserved seats 50c extra; Family Circle, 50c. Tickets and seats for sale, commencing Friday, January 3d, at Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street, and C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood st. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

Academy of Music Packed to its Utmost Capacity.

OPEN TO-NIGHT. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS ONLY.

LAST MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Observe the Low Price of Admission.

Parquette and Dress Circle only .... 35 cents.
Family Circle .... 25 cents.
Gallery .... 15 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquette and D. Circle .... 50 cents.
Admission to Matinee, all parts of house .... 25 cents.
Children .... 15 cents.

Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge for any night during the week, at C. C. Mellor's music store, 81 Wood street, where a diagram of the Academy of Music can be seen every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

tf A. M. DORLAND, Manager.

MASONIC HALL.

ONLY THREE DAYS LONGER.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

OF THIS WEEK.

MATINEE EVERY DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.

TWO GRAND MATINEES ON

NEW YEAR'S DAY,

At 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT being positively the last in this city of

THE GREAT ORIGINAL

Apocalypse

OR

BOOK OF REVELATIONS UNSEALED.

GO EARLY TO SECURE SEATS.

100 Elegant Presents

GIVEN AWAY FREE.

Get a Programme at the Hall Door, and see why these presents are given away free.

Admission reduced to .... 25 cents.
Children to Matinee only .... 15 cents.

C. W. KIDDER, Agent.

TOM THUMB AND HIS FAMILY.

Gen. Tom Thumb's Troupe,

Consisting of the Original World-renowned

GENERAL TOM THUMB,

And his beautiful and accomplished Little Wife,

MRS. LAVINA WARREN STRATTON,

That inimitable specimen of wit, skill, agility and comic drollery,

COMMODORE NUTT,

(Known as "the $30,000 NUTT"),

And his intended wife, the sweet little sprite,

MISS MINNIE WARREN.

POSITIVELY TWO DAYS ONLY, AT

EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY CITY,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 1 and 2.

Two Levees NEW YEAR'S DAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. THURSDAY three Levees at 11 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH,

JANUARY 3D AND 4TH.

FRIDAY, January 3d, two Levees at 3 and 7½ P. M. SATURDAY, three Levees at 11 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

After an absence of three years in Europe, where they were visited by over 3,000,000 of all classes, Emperors, Royalty, and Five Million citizens of the "Old World," these Wonderful Liliputians have returned to their Native Land, and are giving a few Farewell Entertainments prior to their final retirement to private life.

They are undoubtedly the most astonishing and delightful Wonders of the Age! Four beautifully and symmetrically formed ladies and gentlemen in Miniature. Graceful, Intelligent, Witty, Educated and Refined, exhibiting the most polished manners of the fashionable drawing room, and yet only the size of three year old children!

The unique and exquisitely enchanting performances and exhibitions never fail to charm and delight every beholder.

SONGS, DUETTS, DANCES, &c., in characteristic costumes, MILITARY EXERCISES, COMIC IMITATIONS and DELINEATIONS, FANTASTIC ORATIONS, DIALOGUES, AMUSING TRICKS, CLASSIC STATUES, FUNNY PANTOMIMES and BURLESQUE COMEDIES, enchant the children, delight the ladies, and astonish and please the gentlemen.

The scores of Rich and Elegant DRESSES, and the brilliant collection of Diamonds worn before the various Potentates of Europe, all of which are introduced in these Popular Levees cost over TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD!

These little mites of humanity are conveyed to and from their Hotel and Hall by their beautiful Shetland Ponies and Miniature Carriage, attended by Elfin Coachman and Footman in Livery.

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the evening performances.

To the Day Levees—Admission 25 cents Children under ten, 15 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents, Children under ten, 25 cents.

Evening Performances—Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

53 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 65 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugar and Molasses.

We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invites the attention of the Trade to his extensive Stock of

GROCERIES,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

BRANDIES,

CHAMPAGNE WINE, etc.,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MOET & CHANDON'S,

IMPERIAL (Green Seal), AND OTHER BRANDS,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON.

SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Will be receiving regularly through the Season, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, bought by our Mr. CHARLES ARBUCKLE, now in New Orleans.

ARBUCKLES & CO,

242 and 244 LIBERTY STREET.

SAML. P. SHRIVER .... JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WOOD, CHARLES A. WOOD, BENJ. B. REATH, Executors.

December 11, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

SNOW BIRDS.

The tanager and oriole
Are birds of finest feather,
And their sweet songs delight the soul
In sunshine Summer weather;
But they have flown away with hosts
Of other swift or slow birds
And hither now from polar coasts
Fly flocks of merry snow birds.

The black bird and the bobolink,
The pewee and the swallow,
From Winter's withering breath, too, shrink,
And Summer's footsteps follow,
In the crisp meads and bleak, bare trees,
I find but few or no birds
Save those that love the chilly breeze,
The lightsome little snow birds.

The brooding wren her wooden house
Has long ago left lonely;
In many a home on wild-wood boughs
There nestles dry leaves only;
But Winter, who drives birds away,
Would on us fain bestow birds,
To soothe the rigor of his sway,
So sends the twittering snow birds.

The robin's with us, yet, I know,
The chickadee and blue bird,
And so, too, is the sable crow,
Through every change a true bird;
But Winter is no friend of theirs,
No good these rude airs blow birds,
They seem to think; and not one shares
The joyance of the snow birds.

When all the air is dark and drear,
And clouds o'er heaven are flying,
And wailing winds we, shivering, hear,
The tempest prophesying;
Like jolly sprites in garments gray,
Lo! sudden come and go birds;
We look around and sigh, and say,
"'Twill snow, for there are snow birds!"

'Tis true, they oft are harbingers
Of rough and stormy weather;
But joy, not grief, my spirit stirs,
To see them sport together.
Methinks they're for our solace sent,
And counsel, too, although birds,
For who on dark days teach content
So well as do the snow birds?

The snow, by many signs foretold,
Now fast, at last, is falling;
The long lost winds, growing bitter cold,
With muffled voices calling.
Oh! how will now those revelers fare!
No ruth the frost-imps show birds;
Vain fear! they for no shelter care,
The tiny stoic snow birds.

For they were cradled in the storm;
Their names were icy breezes;
Their good gray coats will keep them warm,
Whatever round them freezes.
Ah! let us pray that one above,
As we are not below birds,
Will guard us with His heavenly love,
Ev'n as he guards the snow birds!

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR JANUARY.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, December, 1867.

HARD TIMES.

Business people are everywhere complaining that the holiday times are hard times, few purchases are made, and those only of the cheaper and less expensive class of goods. Fancy articles, which are so costly and which generally bring any price the dealer chooses to ask at this season, go begging, and lie showy but neglected upon the counters and in the shop windows, even at the prices to which many of them have been reduced. For example, the ornamental boxes for gloves, handkerchiefs, stationery and the like, the like which, filled with French *bon bons*, are bought in such quantities for Christmas gifts, are usually sold at prices ranging from one and two dollars up to fifty dollars, the confectionary at a dollar and a half per pound, to be added afterwards. This year the fifty dollar boxes have been reduced to thirty, those at twenty-five to fifteen, and the ten and fifteen to six, eight and ten. Even at this reduction, however, they still make somewhat expensive presents, and the preference is given to articles less attractive in appearance but more useful. A curious freak of fancy has inspired the proprietor of the largest dry goods house to open a department for the sale of such fancy goods as are usually found most saleable during the holidays. Boxes of perfumery, "ladies' companions," reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, toilet ornaments, etc.

A counter has been devoted to this purpose and is so crowded with ladies from morning till night that it is almost impossible to get within several feet of it. The prices show the enormous profit made on this class of goods, they being in many instances less than half that are charged in fancy stores. The proprietors of these stores declare that the great merchant is using his capital to break them down, but his purchasers consider him just now a public benefactor, who reduces profits to their legitimate limits.

GASLIGHT EXHIBITIONS.

An new idea is so rare a thing that it deserves special mention whenever and wherever it is found. This particular idea, however, is not quite new except in the mode in which it has been carried out, but still in the absence of anything better it will do.

It consists of gaslight exhibitions in the daytime by prominent milliners and modistes. Since bonnets became small the profits upon them reduced and the larger number made by ladies themselves, it has been common to associate dressmaking with millinery in all the large establishments, especially as with the introduction of gored dresses came the almost absolute necessity of employing an artiste, at least to cut and fit them, and as a consequence the profits upon dressmaking increased as those upon millinery went down. The association of these two departments proves a most fortunate conjunction in these difficult times, and renders gaslight exhibitions very effective.

The usual method is to exclude every particle of light from the large and elegant show-rooms, arrange complete costumes at one end and dress bonnets, bridal veils, wreaths, head dresses and the like at the other, with figures in opera, evening, street or in-door toilettes everywhere. The rooms are then brilliantly lighted with gas, and cards of invitation having been previously sent round, are thronged all day by ladies who are frequently tempted into an extravagant purchase by seeing the full effect of a complete evening costume.

Among the novelties displayed at one of these exhibitions was a *Manteau de la Cour* attached to a rich evening dress of white unwatered *moire*. The *Manteau* is a long square train, one end of which is laid in plaits across the back of a low necked dress. The trail is from one to two yards long from the bottom of the skirt, and requires considerable skill and adroitness to manage. A trimming of rich lace is usually added to the edge, which enhances the cost some hundreds of dollars, but in this case the edge was simply scolloped and bound with white satin; the lining was also white satin.

A costume of rich green *faille* (a thick silk with a fine cord) was much admired; it was trimmed with a flounce of white *point applique* lace, headed with a *rouleau* of green satin, a wide sash of lace and a lace shawl was draped about the shoulders. The price of the entire costume, as it stood, was one thousand dollars. The new French sleeve was attached to this dress; it reaches to the elbow, where it is slightly gathered on the inside of the arm, and a lace or fringe attached which falls over. It is called the *Watteau* sleeve, and always accompanied by a square body low or cut out *a la Pompadour*. Long white gloves are worn with this sleeve, which only leaves an inch or two of space upon the arm visible.

A new method of ornamenting a dress is to drape a scarf across the front of the corsage and allow the two ends to fall from the right shoulder, forming an open Roman sleeve, made in white merino, bordered with gold, the point ends finished with gold tassels; the effect is decidedly classic, particularly in conjunction with the gold Greek band, which is now the most fashionable ornament for the hair.

NEW HARDWARE AND LEATHER ORNAMENTS.

But the taste for ornaments is not by any means confined to the classic and antique. The most absurd fancies prevail, and a design is valued not for its beauty but for its eccentricity.

The broad sashes looped low and often used to tie up the over-skirt or tunic on the left side or at the back, are now passed through enormous gilt or velvet covered rings, and size being an object, huge furniture rings are resorted to, and rings made of wood and afterwards gilded or covered with velvet.

To the small rings of fire-gilt, keys or a single gilt key is attached, in imitation of the ancient house-keeping method of hanging a bunch of keys at the side of the dress. There is something profane, however, in adopting as a caprice of fashion the insignia of an old fashioned virtue. Chains and chatelaines are also worn, the former consisting of not less than five, from the ends of which are suspended a scent bottle and a bunch of enlarged "charms." The wide sash ends, which descend low on the skirt, are now made of either piece satin, silk or velvet, and are embroidered upon the ends with the monogram in colors, or coat of arms of the wearer.

The chatelaines are a much older institution. It is several seasons since they were introduced, and this winter they have again been revived. They consist of a sort of pouch of silk, satin or velvet, embroidered and suspended by two embroidered bands from the waist. They hold the scent bottle and tiny lace handkerchief.

A new style for morning is made of Viennese leather, and consists of belt and chatelaine ornamented with very small gilt or steel nails. Keys, small vessels fully rigged, rocky capes mounted with sporting emblems, and the like, are the latest Parisian inventions for ear rings, and the designs are embroidered on the corners of the pocket handkerchiefs. Very new handkerchiefs have centers of unbleached cambric, and wide hems of lilac, red, violet or blue. Of course, they are only used for morning or in-door wear. Handkerchiefs for the street are embroidered with crest, monogram or device, and lace, are used for the evening with only the smallest centre of cambric. Such handkerchiefs as these last are not intended for use. A fine lady employs it like her fan as a means of fascination, and not a vulgar necessity.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

Allusion has been made more than once to the difficulty of procuring ladies' ready-made clothing, even in large cities. Establishments for ladies' outfits are advertised and talked of, but there are none where complete outfits of different grades, or even of one grade, can be obtained at once and the price immediately ascertained.

In London and Paris complete bridal outfits of at least three different grades can be obtained at a moment's notice and the cost seen at a glance by printed lists. Here, it is long day's work to find an estimate of the various articles which never proves a correct one, and to which, on one pretence or other, a larger or smaller sum is always afterwards added. Moreover, there is no stock to select from. Nearly every article must be made, and the bill, however plain the garments, foots up into large proportions.

A ladies' furnishing establishment where outfits could be obtained beautiful and lady-like in design, careful and good in material, neat in workmanship and of various grades, is an absolute want in New York city and would realize a fortune if properly conducted.

It must be content with reasonable profits, however, if it would be a popular institution, and not expect two hundred per cent. on the cost of every article made. The following table of a *trousseau* for twenty pounds, is copied from the original list of a ladies' outfitting establishment, and shows how they do these things in England:

A TROUSSEAU FOR TWENTY POUNDS.

	s.	D.	£	S.	D.
6 Beatrice Chemises	4,	9	1,	8	6
2 Alexander do	10,	6	1,	1	0
4 Alice Night Dresses	5,	11	1,	3	8
2 Maude do	9,	6	0,	19	0
6 pairs long cloth Draws, tucked	3,	6	1,	1	0
3 do do do trimmed with work	5,	6	0,	16	6
2 long cloth Petticoats tucked	8,	6	0,	17	0
1 do do trimmed with work	13,	6	0,	13	6
3 Corsets trimmed with work	[illegible]	9	0,	14	3
3 do do extra good	6,	6	0,	19	0
3 Merino Vests	3,	6	0,	10	8
3 Flannel Petticoats	8,	6	1,	5	6
1 Printed Cambric Dressing Gown	21,	0	1,	1	0
1 Colored Flannel do	31,	6	1,	11	6
12 Pair White Cotton Hose	1,	9	1,	1	0
6 Pair Lisle Thread Hose	2,	0	0,	12	0
12 Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs	1,	9	0,	12	0
6 Hem-stitched do	1,	6	0,	9	0
6 Pair French wove Corsets	12,	6	1,	5	0
1 Patent Sansflectum Jupon	0,	0	0,	15	6
1 Demi-Gemma Jupon	0,	0	0,	12	6
Haberdashery, (beautiful assortm't	10,	6	0,	10	6
			£20 0s 0d		

Any single article of the above outfit can be had on application.

The above list was accompanied by illustrations which gave a complete and accurate idea of the style and neatness of the garments, and taking this as a base, we made out the following list of an outfit, and obtained an estimate of the cost from two New York houses.

BRIDAL OUTFIT FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

6 chemises plain with ruffling	$5 50	$33 00
2 wrought do	12 00	24 00
4 night dresses, plain (edged with ruffling	5 00	20 00
2 embroidered do	15 00	30 00
6 pair long cloth draws, tucked	4 50	27 00
3 do trimmed with work	8 00	24 00
2 long cloth petticoats tucked	10 00	20 00
1 do trimmed with needle-work	18 00	18 00
3 corset covers trimmed	5 00	15 00
3 extra nice do	10 00	30 00
3 low-necked merino vests	3 50	10 50
1 French cambric dressing gown	18 00	18 00
1 French flannel do	30 00	30 00
12 pairs white cotton hose	1 00	12 00
6 pairs Lisle thread do	1 50	9 00
12 linen cambric handkerchiefs	1 00	12 00
6 hemstitched do	1 25	7 25
2 Davis French corsets	10 00	20 00
1 woven hooped skirt	5 00	5 00
1 Duplex elliptic do	5 00	5 00
6 pairs gloves, assorted colors	2 00	12 00
Total		$381 75

Whole cost of the list, the articles comprising which would be scarcely equal to the other was declared to be, three hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, or about four times the English cost. We must certainly learn to manage these things better.

ERAS OF FASHION.

A novel entertainment was given on Christmas Eve by Madam Demorest, the distinguished modiste, at her residence on Broadway, near Fourteenth street. The paper pattern establishment of this lady is known all over the United States and outside of them also, for it has its branches everywhere, and the idea therefore of a paper masquerade in which the different eras of fashion, dating as far back as designs for costumes could be obtained, and principally represented by young ladies in her employ, was a most happy one. Many of the costumes were very effective, even magnificent in appearance, while others excited great amusement by their oddity. The most remarkable feature was the fidelity with which materials, ornaments and designs were produced in paper. Plumes, fringes, ermine, lace, embroidery for muffs and bows, pendant necklaces and ornaments were all copied so faithfully that it was necessary to touch them to be assured that they were not the genuine article. Strange to say the most outrageous absurdities in costumes, the immense coal scuttle bonnets, the monstrous muffs, the balloon sleeves, all belong to a recent date and were associated most inappropriately with short, scant skirts and narrow, restricted outside garments. The graceful trains, the long flowing robes and the basque which has been adopted by the ladies of the present day belong to a much more distant epoch, and are certainly more becoming, if less striking, than the preposterous designs which were in vogue as late as the beginning of the present century. The costume of the Gallic women was very curious. It consisted of a round mantle like an English "smock-frock," with a circular hole in the top for the head to pass through. It was generally figured in white, and the long scant dress bordered with colors or gold. The head-dress was a sort of casque, with gold band.

The richest dresses were worn by ladies under Charlemagne. These costumes displayed an immense quantity of jewels and gorgeous necklaces. The long dresses were bordered with gold, and jeweled girdles were knotted low in front of the robes.

The long, straight, open sleeves which are just now being revived, found their origin in the dress of Margaret of Provence, whose sleeves were something like two yards long, and had to be taken up and wound over the arm. The headdress of this lady looks like a basket with the bottom knocked out, surrounded on the top with gilt spikes. There were some very striking single costumes, the most important of which was that of Queen Elizabeth with a wonderful ruff, worn by Madam Demorest herself; there were also some pretty fancy dresses, among which were "Night" and "Morning," and an elegant little court costume, worn by Madam Demorest's little son. Musical interludes formed part of the entertainment, presided over by Miss Venna Demorest. Paper dominoes were provided for the guests, and the whole affair being *en masque* and greatly enjoyed by those present. A handsome supper and a Christmas Carol, sung bo the whole company at 12 o'clock P. M., closed the evening's performance.

JENNIE JUNE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A SOLDIER, WHO HAD LOST THE use of his limbs from Rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Costiveness.—The bowels become torpid and powerless under continual purgation. Holloway's Pills penetrate to the nucleus of the disease and eradicate it. They evacuate the foul and vitiated particles from the intestines, by a mild aperient operation, and recuperate their exhausted energy, by restoring tone and vigor; they induce a healthy action and prevent a relapse of the malady. For Piles, Fistulus, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the viscera, they stand without a rival. Sold by all Druggists.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 31st, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
12 shares Iron City National Bank;
28 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank;
25 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
20 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
10 shares Third National Bank;
10 shares Second National Bank;
16 shares Pitts. National Coal and Coke Co;
10 shares Pittsburgh Fruit House Association
20 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

308 SHARES ATLAS WORKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 31, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on account of whom it may concern, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, the following lots of Stocks:
232 shares in the Atlas Works, Ninth Ward;
76 shares in the Atlas Works, Ninth Ward;
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND Insurance Broker.

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE on Life or property obtained in the Safest Companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms) Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given
In *General Science,*
In *Agriculture,*
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering,*
In *Metallurgy, Mineralogy* and *Mining,* and in *Classical Literature.*

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

REOPENS THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868.

Application for admission should be made previous to that time, so that Cadets may enter with the Classes upon the regular courses of instruction. For Circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.,
Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address
Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS.

Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

At 6 1-4c, Calico for Comforts.
At 12 1-2c, Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 12 1-2c, Dark Delaines.
At 12 1-2c, extra yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 25c heavy yard wide Feather Ticking
At 25c, Shaker Flannel.
At 31c, heavy Plaid Flannel.
At 62 1-2c, wide French Merinos.
At $1 00, Good Waterproof Cloth.
At 25c each, Beautiful Sontags.
At 18 3-4c per pound, Good Batting.
Poplins, Alpacas.
Cassimeres, Jeans.
Table Linen, Irish Linen.
Boulevard Skirts.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Undershirts and Drawers.
Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery.
Trimmings, Notions, &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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SCHOMACKER'S

GOLD MEDAL PIANO

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ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the late valuable improvements known in the construction of a first-class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is Full, Sonorous and Sweet.

The workmanship for Durability and Beauty, surpasses all others.

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CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMETS.
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For gas and oil, ever offered in the city. Also, LAMPS, of the finest and latest styles, including Bronze, Gilt, Bohemian, cut and celebrated Germania Student Lamps.

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Corner Virgin alley.

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NOTICE.

Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 103 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. EWING.................ALEX. M'CLURE.

ALEX. McCLURE & CO.,

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MATS AND RUGS,
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ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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CARPETS,

FOR

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WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST AND NEWEST STYLES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET, WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OFF AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH. IT INCLUDES THE RICHEST WILTONS, BEST VELVETS, TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, IN PARLOR STYLES, AND IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BEST FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN PRESENT IMPORTERS' PRICES IN NEW YORK. THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, IN NEAT DESIGNS FOR CHAMBERS, FROM THE BEST DOMESTIC MILLS, AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES. COMMON CARPETS AT (25) TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD. OIL CLOTHS, OF EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY. DRUGGETS, FOR COVERING CARPETS, MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

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In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

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And now to wit, December 10, 1867, the account of NATHANIEL BALLENTINE, Trustee of said estate, having been filed and confirmed nisi, and the same will be confirmed absolutely on the fourth day of January, 1868, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime. By the Court.

[L. S.] From the Record
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

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BRIDGE IRON;
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CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
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MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

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Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Sheave Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.

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NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 121 Wood street,

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Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes.

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Self Tempering Steam Power

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This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

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BOILER PLATE IRON;
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WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
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NAILS AND SPIKES;

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A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,

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PATENT HAMMERED

Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	4:50 p m	10:35 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	2:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:29 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,* Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	8:28 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	8:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Exp.	12:58 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:08 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Chicago Ex.	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9.28 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:58 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:58 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:33 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	6:05 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	3:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	6:33 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:38 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:20 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1.	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1.	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2.	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2.	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	CincinnatiEx.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	10:10 a m	Wall's No. 3.	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:45 a m	Johnstown ac.	3:10 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4.	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3.	1:50 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4.	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5.	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6.	6:10 p m
Wall's No. 6.	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig'ttrain	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7.	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:05 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	2:15 p m	Harmersville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after MONDAY, December 23d, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n.	4:40 p m	5:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
First Armstrong Accom	6:40 a m	....
Second Armstrong Accom	....	6.30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:30 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:20 p m	1:30 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.................$500,000.
CASH................................175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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James McCandless.	

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ☜

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A. H. English,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyle.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home Institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Philip Reymer	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 135 bush Bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush Bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Rye, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White middlings; 15 bush Barley; 30 bush shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 bxs prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 124 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

Terms of the Daily Commercial.

Daily Subscribers, (per year,)	$10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)	25
Single Copies,	5

The Weekly Commercial

Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the DAILY, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

Terms of Subscription, in Advance.

One Copy, (one year,)	$2 00
One Copy, (six months,)	1 00
In Clubs of twenty,	1 50

Office, Commercial Building, No. 76 Fifth street. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

THE WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Chief Engineers of the Western River Improvements will meet at the Custom House, in this city, on the 6th of January next. The Engineers are General Wilson McComb, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and Colonel W. Milnor Roberts, of this city. General Weitzel, one of the Division Engineers, will also be present.

REBUILDING.—Work was resumed yesterday in the rolling mill of Messrs. Zug & Co., in the Fifth ward, which was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night, and it will be but a short time before the whole works will be in operation again. The contract for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the mill was let on Saturday, and the work will be commenced immediately.

RUNAWAY.—On Sunday afternoon, a horse attached to a buggy driven by Mr. John Eistner, while being driven out Butcher's Run, Allegheny, took fright and ran off, pitching Mr. Eistner violently to the ground. The animal continued on his course for some distance, when he tripped and fell, injuring himself seriously and demolishing the buggy. Mr. E. was not seriously hurt, although his injuries are very painful.

INJURED BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—Yesterday afternoon about half past five o'clock, as Mr. Robert C. Elliott was driving the Vigilant hose carriage at a rapid rate along the Nicolson pavement on Wood street, the carriage ran into a pile of bricks opposite the St. Charles Hotel, throwing him from the carriage, and breaking his right leg. He was carried into Mr. Haven's store, corner of Wood and Third street, and Dr. Le Moyne sent for, who dressed the wound, after which Mr. Elliott was conveyed to his residence on Third street.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.—A colored man named Alfred Burdine, hailing from Louisville, Kentucky, while crossing the Railroad Bridge over into the Allegheny river, on Saturday night, fell through the trestle work alighting on a heap of stones. He struck with severe force upon his right leg, which, though not broken, was very badly sprained. He received severe bruises about different parts of the body, and his back was badly injured. He was found shortly afterwards by a passer-by, who picked him up and procured him accommodations.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening, it was reported that ninety new members had been enrolled since the last meeting, fifty-six of whom are from the Manchester branch, which has been placed upon a permanent footing by the election of the following Executive Board: D. C. Hamilton, W. C. Biggs, J. S. Wilson, B. Souther, W. F. Trimble, W. S. Spratt, and P. Eisenhauer. By election of the Board of Directors, Mr. E. T. Cook has been appointed Superintendent of the Association, assisted by Mr. E. P. Long, and they have also secured Rev. M. B. Pugh, of California, and S. F. Farmer, of New York, as missionaries to aid the Committee on City Evangelism in their work. In reference to invitations received a committee was appointed to visit Youngstown, Ohio, and New Castle, Pennsylvania, to aid in the establishment of Associations at these places.

Appointment of Oil Inspectors.

The following named gentlemen, recently appointed oil inspectors for the Twenty-second District, have received their commissions, and will enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first of January: Thomas R. Sill, William W. Fullwood, Joseph J. O'Brien, Daniel W. Boes, Thomas J. Irwin and Otis B. Childs. The following old inspectors are continued in office: Johnston Littell, Charles B. Strain, Cornelius O'Donnell, J. E. [illegible], Jr. It is generally understood that these appointees are their own masters, and that they will not be obliged to pay tribute to—anybody. Let us hope so, at least.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

About half-past nine o'clock Sunday morning, as the Philadelphia express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was leaving Gallitzin, a man who had been a passenger on the train, and had stepped into the depot while it was stopping, ran after the train to get on again. He caught hold of the railing of one of the platforms, but as he was about to spring upon the steps, his foot slipped from under him, and the train by this time was going at so rapid a rate that he could not regain his balance. He did not dare to let go the railing for fear of falling under the wheels, and so was dragged along for some distance over the ends of the ties. At length he was caught on the projecting end of a tie and dragged from his hold, and on taking him up it was ascertained that he had been horribly mangled before letting go. His abdomen and legs were lacerated in the most horrible manner. He was removed to a house in Gallitzin, where he received every possible attention but he died in a short time.

The Soldiers' Monument

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

With due deference to the opinion of the patriotic and noble ladies, who, during our late war, contributed so much to the welfare of the soldiers, and who would now commemorate the deeds of the fallen brave, permit me to address them. At their last meeting, as recorded in the press, it was resolved that the Monument in contemplation, should be built principally of Beaver or Freeport granite, with marble tablets, to effect cheapness, and at the same time secure an imposing appearance and durability. For such a work surely nothing could be more desirable or in keeping with the refined tastes of our ladies, than the material selected. But a Monument of this character is not intended, strictly speaking, to be classed as busts, statuary, bass relief or figures, for the fine conceptions of the artist, or delineations of the sculptor, subject to our changeable climate, would soon be effaced, and a mass of illegible ruins left for the future generations. Was this taken into consideration by the honorable committee who made report?

Since Pittsburgh ranks justly among the first iron manufacturing cities in the Union, let the Monument partake to some extent of its characteristics, especially since iron is becoming universally adapted the world over, for similar purposes, as much cheaper, more endurable and better calculated for imposing effect than either granite or marble.

CANOVA.

The Sewickley Public Schools.

To the Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

As my name occurs in your notice of our late exhibition, and as great injustice is done to part of our teachers in the same, I beg the favor of stating the facts. It is true that the exhibition was a grand success, and that our excellent principal, Prof. Wood and Miss Woodruff, the graceful and accomplished teacher of the highest department, No. 1, deserves great credit for their persevering and active exertions in connection with the exhibition, but it would be gross injustice to the other three teachers, Miss Mary Wilkins and Miss Mary McKilwain, both of Sewickley, and Miss Kate Reynolds, of Kittanning, to say that they did not deserve equal credit for the faithful performance of the arduous and trying labors connected with such an exhibition. In regard to the "Old Folks" concert, altogether, the most interesting thing of the sort ever performed in Sewickley, Miss Tilly McLaughlin, who is in no way connected with the school, was the principal designer of the concert and arranger of the costumes. It was wonderful to see those simple village boys and girls manage a thing of this sort so admirably. The string band which discoursed such sweet and creditable music was also entirely disconnected with the school. We are under great obligations to our good friends of the Methodist Church for the use of their house of worship on the occasion. But I hear some complaint on the part of some of the members, on account of the use of the church for such purposes, and with propriety. It abuses the house and offends the people to have the house of God used for dialogues, &c., of a dramatic character. We need exceedingly a new school house, and we hope to commence one in the spring. [illegible] will be a large school hall. Our schools were never in a more flourishing condition. The principal and all the teachers are competent, active, excellent and successful and have the approbation and thanks. The order was admirable, and altogether, it was a most encouraging sign of rapid advance. The community are beginning to feel the advantages of such schools to the children of the place, indeed to the whole community. I take the greater pleasure in stating these facts, as I feared very much the Board would find it very difficult to supply the place of G. M. Bingham, Esq., the accomplished, energetic and admirable teacher of the Seminary for Young Ladies, near the University in your city.

Respectfully, JOS. H. TRAVELLI,
President Board of Directors, Sewickley Public Schools.

THE ALLEGHENY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Receiving of the Returns—The Nominations Ratified—New Executive Committee Appointed.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City met last evening at the Treasurer's Office, in the City Building, in conjunction with the Return Judges, to receive the returns from the different districts of the vote on city officers, at the Republican primary election held on Saturday. The Chairman, John McDonald, Esq., of the Second ward, presided, and Col. Wm. C. Stockton, of the First ward, officiated as Secretary.

On motion, the Committee proceeded to receive the returns for city officers, which were handed in as follows:

WARDS.	Mayor. Drum	Myler	Callow	Long	Director of P'r. Murdock	Alston
First ward	211	106	116	30	244	185
Second ward	370	74	48	170	431	164
Third ward, 1st prec't	293	99	104	80	186	354
Third ward, 2d prec't	135	70	60	141	140	189
Fourth ward, 1st prec't	75	361	119	61	130	247
Fourth ward, 2d prec't	67	33	43	94	15	1o1
Fifth ward	59	22	133	25	228	1
Sixth ward	116	9	80	18	85	24
Seventh ward	81	97	9	70	...	...

RECAPITULATION.

Mayor—Simon Drum	*1,407
John A. Myler	871
Alex. P. Callow	741
Samuel H. Long	689
Total vote	3,678
Dir'r of the Poor—Wm. Murdock	*1,422
John Alston	1,318
Total vote	2,750

As the returns from each ward was read off, considerable excitement was created among the members of the Committee, it being alleged that frauds had been perpetrated in every precinct in the city, either by receiving Democratic votes or by persons living outside of the wards voting. After a prolonged discussion on the subject, the matter was finally settled by accepting all the returns as reported above.

On motion of Mr. Hobson, the nominations of Simon Drum, for Mayor, and William Murdoch, for Director of the Poor, were declared to be unanimous, those gentlemen having the highest number of votes cast.

The Chairman announced the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

FIRST WARD—Robert Young, Thos. Scandrett, W. C. Stockton, John Morrow, B. F. Brown.
SECOND WARD—John McDonald, George Bothwell, William Chambers, George D. Riddle, W. H. Dunham.
THIRD WARD—John Holmes, Arthur Hobson, Samuel Hastings, Casper Gang, Frederick Lang.
FOURTH WARD—John Megraw, Joshua Patterson, John A. Myler, Robert M. Blair, H. W. Aufterlide.
FIFTH WARD—John Heath, Isaac Reed, James Caughey, Alex. Patterson, James Lindsay.
SIXTH WARD—W. W. Brown, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Warner, C. A. Hotchkiss, W. F. Trimble.
SEVENTH WARD—C. Wettach, Frederick Bettstein, Andrew Arent.

The Committee then adjourned.

Billiards.

We shall perhaps arouse some antagonism in the minds of a very respectable class of our readers, by remarks in approbation of the standard game of billiards. Yet we should be glad to combat and overthrow that antagonism, believing, as we do, that there are no reasonable grounds for it. Billiards, like many another innocent pastime, has been virtually outlawed by religious society; and the shrewd opponents of religion have turned this prudishness to their profit, by attaching a really delightful and instructive game to other, and wanting allurements to vice. Thus, many a pious father's son has found his way into questionable haunts, because there only he might indulge a natural liking for this proper amusement.

It is gratifying to observe, however, that among other evidences of a wiser generation, the lawfulness of national amusements for the young is beginning to be recognized by all classes. Some of the steady old folks may yet shake their heads in doubt, but when we have it announced even in this sober atmosphere that the plan for Library Hall includes a billiard room, we may well believe the ice is broken, and expect a proportionate improvement in moral [illegible].

We should like to see the billiard tables in as common use as pianos. Billiards are by no means an exclusively masculine game, though owing to the prejudice alluded to it has been excluded from the ladies' circles. It is peculiarly adapted for the household, and nothing, we think, has yet been devised more engaging or more calculated to bind together the home circle. True good billiard tables are costly, but not more so than pianos, and in most cases we are of the opinion that a billiard table would be more productive of general enjoyment in the family than a piano. For how few attain excellence in music, and how annoying is mere drumming upon an instrument; while a small amount of practice renders billiards a complete pleasure to anyone and annoying to none.

Until this revolution in public sentiment is complete, lovers of the game will continue to seek its exercise in public rooms. Indeed there will always be public resorts of this kind, and should be, for travelers and those who cannot afford the private luxury. In view of this, it is not out of place here to suggest how a public billiard hall may be conducted so as to offer the best substitute for one's own table. And now it occurs to us that instead of an ideal of our own we may with more practical effect describe an establishment in operation in this city which comes nearer to what we mean than any other we know of. Without criticism of other halls then, we say that the Billiard Rooms attached to that superb Hotel, the Monongahela House, are unexceptionable. In the first place they are complete in themselves, in all their appointments, and in every respect on a par with the general elegance of the Hotel. Tables, balls, cues, arrangements and attendance are perfect in their several lines. These rooms being part and parcel of the Hotel itself under the same proprietorship, cannot but be in every way genteel. A tolerably constant attendance here during our leisure hours enable us to say, from observation, that none but gentlemen pursue this pastime here. None others are allowed. We mean well-mannered, quietly disposed persons. Strangers may often pass for that which they are not, but all must act the gentleman at least while visiting this establishment. No boisterousness, no profanity—at least none audible—no stage of intoxication; for such irregularities as these would meet with the quietest and firmest rebuke from the gentlemanly manager in charge, Mr. W. M. Dodds, per se a representative of a public billiard hall are greatly with the superintendent. He must excel in the game to accommodate all grades of players who desire him to match them with a cue. He should be polite, yet firmly maintain his authority as the unquestionable authority of the place. Watchful also must he be that the attendants of the room promptly supply the wants of every visitor. All these qualities we have displayed with ostentation by Mr. Dodds at the Monongahela Rooms, and to him no doubt is due a considerable share of their popularity. For his playing he is the most graceful and void of effort that we have ever witnessed, and, in respect to counting points, is only surpassed by a few choice stars in the country. Puff or no puff, the Monongahela is the model Billiard Room of the city, and we wish all were like it, or that all we love the glorious game might have the means of pursuing it at home.

Ladies! if you have neither the time nor the ready rare faculty to become skilful pianists; and your mothers that would see sons and daughters enjoying together at home what the former will else go abroad—plead for a billiard table in the house; as to the class to which we confess, we belong—those who buy all their joys at retail—we will be content with the quiet retreat afforded at the Monongahela.

AN ADMIRER OF THE GAME.

An Exaggerated Statement.

The accounts published in some of the papers relative to the difficulty between James Ragan and a man named Buchanan, have been highly colored, and the misrepresentations are calculated to greatly injure Mr. Ragan, a young man who has been industriously engaged, and who has heretofore maintained a good reputation. It is not true, as alleged, that the difficulty grew out of jealousy, neither is it true that Mr. Ragan had been running on the river, &c. He assures us that there was no woman in the case at all. The suit against him has been settled, there is no charge of any kind pending against him, and his friends may rest assured that the whole affair was greatly exaggerated.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the barn and stable of Mr. Joseph Bales, situated at Hazelwood Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in one of the new districts of this city, took fire and was completely destroyed, together with fourteen valuable horses, one thousand bushels of oats and sixteen tons of hay. Mr. Bales is an extensive coal dealer, and employed the horses in hauling from his pits on Squirrel Hill to the manufactories and dwellings in the vicinity. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and it is stated that a man was noticed riding one of Mr. Bales' horses rapidly from the barn before the flames were observed. Mr. Bales is a member elect of the City Councils.

RARE COIN.—Mr. P. Gschwind yesterday exhibited to us a silver half dollar, of the coinage of 1792, and known as the "Washington half dollars." The obverse contains the head of Washington, with the inscription "G. Washington, President I. 1792." On the reverse is the legend "United States of America," encircling a spread eagle, over the wings of which are fifteen stars, representing the States of the Union. The coin is very rare, and this specimen brought one hundred and sixty dollars at a recent coin sale in New York. It is the property of Mr. Gschwind, who has a very valuable collection.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AT CITY HALL.—This will be the last week of the Fair, and no one should fail to visit City Hall. The Fair is worthy of patronage; it is well conducted, and there is no more pleasant place to spend the holiday evenings. The chances are going off briskly, and very soon some of the valuable articles will be carried off by the lucky. Remember the Fair to-night. The grand promenade commences at ten and closes at twelve o'clock.

EAST BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS.—The large and elegant new public school building in East Birmingham will be dedicated on Friday evening, January 3d, by appropriate services. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. P. S. Davis, Prof. J. F. McClymonds, Mr. Geo. Baber and others.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

LARCENY OF WEARING APPAREL.

Catharine Estep appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday and brought suit against Joseph C. Beck for larceny. The prosecutrix alleges that several weeks since she left in the defendant's charge a trunk containing a quantity of wearing apparel, which he pawned at Cimiotti's pawn shop, on Smithfield street. The trunk was recovered but the wearing apparel was not—hence the suit. A commitment for trial was lodged against Beck, who is in jail on another charge of larceny.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Paulus, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, made information charging Everett Leags, of Duquesne borough, with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The information sets forth that the defendant, on the 8th of July last, obtained two pairs of boots, valued at twenty dollars, from the deponent on credit, by representing that he had ninety dollars in the hands of a man in Duquesne borough, which he would soon have possession of. This pretense proved, it is alleged, to be false, and all efforts to obtain payment for the boots have failed. The case was held for a hearing on Thursday.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

HELD FOR TRIAL.

John Abrandon and wife were before this magistrate yesterday, the husband being charged with the larceny of a ton of hay and both with assault and battery. The parties live in the vicinity of Mansfield. It was alleged that the defendant fed to his cows a ton of hay which was in deponent's barn, adjoining Abrandon's premises, and when he (deponent) went to the house to remonstrate, Abrandon and his wife gave him a severe beating. The case was heard yesterday, and the defendants were held for Court.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Mary Henderson was arrested on the charge of keeping a bawdy house, preferred against her by John McMahan, and after a hearing was committed to the county jail for trial, in default of the necessary bail.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.

Sarah Ryan made information before Alderman Thomas, charging Patrick Ryan, her husband, with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that the defendant caught her by the throat with the intention of choking her, and turned her out of doors. A hearing was had, when the case was settled by the defendant paying costs.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A capital New Year's Eve bill is presented at this establishment. The attractive young actress, Mlle. Ravel, will appear in the three act drama "The Broken Sword," and will also perform her graceful act on the tight rope. The "Dead Shot" will conclude the entertainment. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—But two more days of the exhibition of the Miltonian Tableaux remains. This evening among the gifts will be a superb edition of Dickens's works. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon and the last exhibition will be given in the evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Apocalypse will be exhibited this afternoon at two o'clock. In the evening, among other gifts, a splendid sewing machine will be given away. Matinees will be given to-morrow morning and afternoon.

TOM THUMB and family will commence their entertainment at Excelsior Hall to-morrow.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Our Scotch-American citizens, and they are numerous, will hail with pleasure the return of Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch balladist, who will soon visit us and give a number of his delightful entertainments.

A Beautiful Present.

The members of the Eagle Fire Company of this city intend presenting to the Vigilant, of Philadelphia, a magnificent gift upon the occasion of their re-union on the 14th proximo. The gift consists of an elegantly chased silver punch bowl, gold lined, with representations of the Eagle and Vigilant engines engraved upon it, together with the usual fire apparatus, consisting of ladders, lamps, hats, etc. It also contains the following inscription: "Presented to the Vigilant Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 3, of Philadelphia, by the Eagle Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 1, of Pittsburgh." The bowl stands upon a salver, besides two goblets suitably inscribed. The whole affair was manufactured by Mr Algeo, of Fifth street, where it will remain until the 12th prox., at which time a committee from the Eagle will proceed with it to Philadelphia. The present is a handsome one, and it will doubtless be fully appreciated by the recipients.

The Controllership.

By reference to the Council proceedings, published in another column, it will be seen that Thomas Steel, Esq., President of the Common Council, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McCargo, late City Controller. We have already spoken of Mr. Steel's fitness for the position, and can cordially commend the action of the majority of the Councils, believing that he will make a most excellent officer. He has already held the position, so that the duties will not be new to him. Mr. McGowan, although not successful, may well feel proud of the vote which he received. He came "within an ace" of winning, and the prestige which he has won gives him a favorable footing for the succession.

Elegant Goods and Low Prices at Eaton's.

Mr. F. H. Eaton whose popular establishment, No. 17 Fifth street, is always crowded by those who know that it is *there* they can invariably obtain the best bargains, is now offering a splendid assortment of goods in his line including a full line of point lace goods of exquisite beauty and rare designs, superb Collars, a choice variety of Handkerchiefs, all the latest styles in *coiffeures*, all kinds of gloves, hosiery and fancy goods generally. Mr. Eaton's stock is new, rich and unexcelled by any other house in the city, and our readers may rest assured that everything desirable in this class of goods can be had at the lowest cash prices. Mr. Eaton has made ample arrangements to supply the holiday trade, and should be liberally patronized. We trust our readers will not fail to keep him in mind, and we suggest that one of the best methods for doing so is to cut out this notice and preserve it for reference.

Skating

At Central Park this day.

Has Returned.

Dr. E. S. Aborn has returned to his rooms, 134 Smithfield street, where he can be consulted upon the various diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat and the organs of the chest, until January 20th.

Elegant Ice

At Central Park this day and evening.

Steam Confectionary.

We acknowledge the receipt of a box of choice *bon bons* from Shephard's extensive steam confectionery manufactory, No. 317 Liberty street. This establishment has been in successful operation for upwards of thirty years, and enjoys the highest reputation for the superior quality of its goods. Mr. Shephard deals in all kinds of foreign and domestic confectionery, fruits, nuts, etc. His steam cracker and biscuit bakery is equally celebrated. We can recommend Shephard's as the place to make desirable purchases in these articles, either at wholesale or retail, and we will take occasion, just here, to add that for the holidays he has made great preparations. Let every one remember Shephard's, and give him a call.

Grand Carnival

At Central Park this night.

Bronchitis Cured.

Dr. Aborn cures bronchitis. Try his new method of inhalation. Rooms, 134 Smithfield street.

Consumption Cured.

Dr. Aborn's new method of inhalation effects speedy cures of the various diseases of the throat and lungs. Can be consulted at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, 134 Smithfield street, until January 20th.

The Mother's Treasure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Deafness Cured.

Dr. Aborn cures deafness. He can be consulted at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street, until Monday, January 20th.

Extra Attractions

Central Park, New Year's day.

LADIES FINE FURS, ETC., AT AUCTION.—See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., in another column. Positive sale on Monday, January 6 at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M.

BUFFALO ROBES—ALL KINDS OF ROBES—At auction, on Monday, January 6, at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., in another column.

Chronic Catarrh Cured.

Dr. Aborn cures Chronic Catarrh. Rooms 134 Smithfield street.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or to the nearest agents for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8
Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - $2 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homoeopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

RENO—GARRARD—On Monday, December 30, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. J. C. Ogle, Mr. LEWIS A. RENO, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LAURA E. GARRARD, of Steubenville, Ohio. No cards.

DIED:

WALKINSHAW—On the 28th inst., at Chicago, Ill., JAMES WALKINSHAW, of Morris, Ill. Funeral from the residence of Mr. Jas. Rafferty, 97 Sandusky street, Allegheny, TO DAY (Tuesday), at 10 A. M.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Family Sewing Machine would be the most acceptable, desirable and durable. WM. SUMNER & CO, No. 27 Fifth street, invite all to call and examine their splendid stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL.

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent. by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 30, 1867.

The principal argument of the opponents of the National Banks, that the substitution of greenbacks in place of their circulation would work a saving to the people of about $18,000,000 a year, has been met by the supposition that in the event of a change back to the free State Bank system, these banks "would have to be based on National bonds deposited with the State, or on State or city bonds, or private bonds secured by mortgage on real estate. In the first case the people would pay to the State Banks the same amount of gold interest they now pay to the National Banks. In the second case, the people would pay still more, because the interest on the State and individual bonds would be higher, and the State Banks would be of the same 'wild cat' description which prevailed in most of the States prior to the establishment of the present system, and whose failure at the commencement of the rebellion wholly deprived the Southern and Western States of a currency, and involved thousands in ruin and millions in great loss and suffering. Banks, whether State or National, can be founded on no security so ample or well adapted to the purpose as the National bonds. If founded on these, the Government would pay them the same amount in interest, whether they be State or National. Hence the return to the State system would not save a dollar.

"II. But the Controller of the Currency shows in his report that the banks have paid in taxes to the State and Federal Governments $16,000,000 per year, and that they loan to the Government bonds deposited to secure their circulation, as follows:

Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest	$250,000,000
Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest	[illegible]
Permanent reserve of legal tenders	120,000,000
Total loan to the United States	[illegible]

"For which they receive $19,000,000 in gold, say $25,000,000 in greenbacks, and refund $16,000,000 in taxes, leaving but $9,000,000 which the Government pays the banks for a loan of $480,000,000, or only about two per cent. The capital which the banks have loaned the Government is their own private capital, and the bonds which they received for the capital so invested would remain their own, on which they would still collect the $25,000,000 of interest in greenbacks, were they not invested in the banking business, without being compelled to pay a dollar of taxes. The banks therefore incur $19,000,000 in taxes by using their bonds as a basis for banking, which they would not incur if they simply held their bonds as investments. Hence it is the banking system to which the $19,000,000 taxes are to be credited, leaving the result as above stated. Were the National Banks abolished, the same amount of bonds would be outstanding and the same coin interest would be payable thereon, without the counterbalancing taxes."

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, December 28th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 23	$321,487 94	[illegible]
" 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	261,496 14	[illegible]
Totals	$1,501,562 64	$225,658 21

—The public debt statement will not be ready until the fifth of January. The exhibit will be more favorable than that of the last month, except in the item of the gold balance, which will be lower, owing to the payment of the thirty millions of dollars coin interest due on January first. The Secretary would have retired the four million dollars per month for the last month and the present one, had it not been for the action of the House in suspending his authority to do so.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments, as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼; do 1864, 105¾; do 1865, May and November, 105¾; do 1865, January and July, 108⅛; U. S. 10-40s, 101⅞; May 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 104⅝; July 7-30s 104⅝; Gold, 133¾; 5-20s 1867, 108⅝.

—Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 133¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼; do 1864, 105¾; do 1865, 105¾; U. S. 10-40s, 101⅞; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 108⅛; do 1867, 108⅛; June 7-30s, 104⅝; July, do 104⅝; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—Railway stocks to day are less buoyant and have sustained a slight decline. The quotations at noon to day were as follows: Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Erie, 72¼; Chicago & Northwestern, 58¾.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, December 31, 1867.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to furnish our readers. Buyers of oil at present appear shy and not inclined to operate to any extent at the present prices. The principal operations for some days were to fill contracts that were made for this month's delivery. The Allegheny river is in fine boating order to the headwaters. At Oil City there were six feet water and falling. Oil was nominal at $2 10@2 15 ℔ bbl. The river receipts since our last were 15,898 bbls. The sales of crude reported in this market were as follows: 2,000 bbls bulk on the spot at 7c ℔ gallon. This sale was made to fill a previous contract. Sales 4,000 bbls bulk, to be delivered as follows: 1,000 bbls March, 1868, at 7¾c; 1,000 bbls April, 1868, at 7¾c; 1,000 bbls May, 1868, at 7¾c, and 1,000 bbls June, 1868, at 7¾c ℔ gallon.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article, the only operation reported being 500 bbls standard white on the spot at 22c ℔ gallon. Other lots were under negotiation but had not been consummated when we left the market. Dispatches from the East quote as follows: Philadelphia—prime light straw to white 21c; standard white 22c; crude 15c. New York—prime light straw to white 23c; standard white 24c; crude in bulk 9c ℔ gallon.

BOSTON.

From the *Bulletin* we learn that the market during the past week has ruled dull, and the demand for export has again fallen off, leaving the bonded article quite unsettled and mostly nominal. In New York and Philadelphia there is no speculative feeling, and oil is offering at very low prices.

At the wells and Western shipping points crude oil is greatly depressed, not paying the cost of production and transportation. On Oil Creek the article is quoted at $1 70@1 75 ℔ bbl, and many of the pumping wells are suspending operations. Free refined is in steady request for home consumption; but the trade continue to buy in small lots only as wanted.

We quote crude petroleum lower at 12@13c ℔ gal. in bulk and nominally 17@18c in barrels. Refined oil in bond is very dull, with small sales at 25@30c ℔ gal. and 36@42c in cans and cases for shipment to Southern latitudes. Free oil is in moderate demand at 45@48c ℔ gallon for Western, and 48@50c for Boston, the outside rate for owner's Kerosene. Naptha is scarce and wanted, with sales at a range of 25@35c ℔ gal. lon, as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at $2 75@3 50 ℔ bbl.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J T Glass	53	Clark & Co	150
Davis & Bro	4,000	J Gallagher	2,500
J Wilkins	400	Fisher Bro	1,800
Nat Ref Co	4,000	Forsyth	3,000
Total			15,898

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 250 bbls ref to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Dilworth Bros, 88 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew & Co, 312 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 179 bbls benzole to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 76 bbls ref to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

T K Petty, 71 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 16 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 30, 1867.

No change in the crude market; prices nominally $2 10@2 15, delivered in Oil City. Weather intensely cold. River four feet six inches and falling.

Flour at New Orleans.

The South is much better off in the way of food products than it was last year, says the New York *Shipping List*, and is, therefore, drawing very little from the North and West. A leading New Orleans merchant writes that there are 150,000 bbls of flour now on hand there, most of which is of low grade, and in danger of souring before it can be sold, so light is the demand; not that the necessities of the people are not urgent enough, but money is so very scarce, and the destitution of the consuming masses so bitter, that it is not safe to sell, especially where short time paper has been drawn against consignments. His house holds over sixty thousand dollars worth of bills receivable for flour and grain sold in cash, which are over sixty days old, and are against old, wealthy and sound houses. Shipments to Cuba have all been stopped, heavy cargoes of flour having been received at Havana from Spain, and the stock is selling at prices so low that the stock in New Orleans cannot compete.

Hardware at New York.

Very little business is, says the *Iron Age*, of course doing during the past week in hardware, and a good opportunity is afforded of taking stock and balancing accounts. This may be a better and more profitable work than making sales, and we advise our friends to attend to it.

No marked changes have been made in the prices of hardware goods, nor are they, under present circumstances, looked for; the quotations we make are, however, to be regarded as nominal, as good buyers can obtain important concessions. Little improvement can be looked for for some time. Foreign goods are very dull.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, December 30, 1867.

In our general markets there was very little doing to-day and prices were unchanged from those of last report.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,013 bbls; apples, 1,245 bbls; cheese, 50 boxes; corn, 1,122 sacks; wheat, 300 sacks; barley, 881 sacks; rye, 380 sacks; oats, 1,145 sacks; and butter, 119 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts since the opening of navigation have been large. We quote prices ranging from $2 75@4 50 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Choice roll is in demand at 40@42c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Receipts light. Fresh eggs sell readily at 33@37c ℔ doz; sales noted of five bbls limed at 29c ℔ dozen.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 11½c; rib sides 13½c, S C hams 18c, and dried beef at 20c ℔ ℔. Market steady. New mess pork is selling at $22 50 ℔ bbl.

LARD—We quote lard selling at 13½c ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 lard oil is quoted at $1 10, and No. 2 at 85c ℔ gallon. A firm gives us a quotation for Cincinnati extra No. 1, at $1 12 ℔ gallon.

HAY—Sales noted of 42 bales on the wharf at $20 00 @21 00 ℔ ton. From the city scales we note sales of 15 loads of loose timothy hay at $20 00@23 00 ℔ ton as to quality.

POTATOES—From first hands we quote Peach-blow potatoes selling at $1 00 ℔ bush; sales, in small lots, of Lake Shore Peach-blows from store at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen selling at 18c; Factory at 17c; Hamburg at 16c, and Sweitzer at 20c ℔ ℔.

RYE—Sales reported from depot at $1 45 ℔ bushel.

CORN—Sales reported of 1,500 bushels new ear, delivered, an the wharf at 88c ℔ bushel. We quote new shelled of 95c@$1 05 ℔ bushel, and prime old shelled from elevator at $1 18 ℔ bushel. The receipts here are very small, but we notice a large amount passing through to Eastern markets.

OATS—Prices are drooping. Sales reported from first hands of oats at 60@63c ℔ bush. Two cars in depot sold at 64c ℔ bush. From store we quote at 68c ℔ bush. Market dull.

WHEAT—There is very little doing except in the small amount purchased by millers, who are paying for red winter $2 50@2 55 ℔ bush, and for white wheat $2 55@2 65 ℔ bush, as to quality.

FLOUR—Prices continue firm and unchanged. Stocks have been accumulating, but dealers are sanguine of maintaining present prices. We quote choice spring at $10 75; medium at $10@10 50, and choice winter at $12 50 ℔ bbl.

COAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA.

The quantity of anthracite sent during the past week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was 84,728 tons. The same time last year the Reading Railroad sent 19,669 tons, showing an increase this week of 15,624 tons over the corresponding period last year. Nothing doing. No change in prices.

MARYLAND TRADE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coal shipments for the week ending December 21 amounted to 8,781 tons.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending December 28, 1867, and since January 1, together with corresponding period last year:

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1867	[illegible]	232,961	238,183
1866	[illegible]	259,399	262,550

LOUISVILLE.

The *Journal* of Saturday last says Pittsburgh is offered at $6 00 per load of 25 bushels delivered; Pomeroy to boats afloat; other qualities nominal. A lot of [illegible] bushels of Pittsburgh arrived this evening, and sold at [illegible] afloat.

BOSTON.

The *Bulletin* says: The market is fair for all descriptions, though the business at this season is mostly confined to the retail trade. With receipts of anthracite about over for the winter, retail prices have advanced. Pictou and Sydney are in small stock, with cargo sales of the former at $7 75@8 00 and of the latter at $8 00@8 25 ℔ ton. English cannel is scarce and wanted, with sales at $20 00@22 00 ℔ ton for large and small lots on the spot and on [illegible] to arrive. Cumberland is firm and selling at $7 50 [illegible] ℔ ton; Pennsylvania and Westmoreland gas $8 00 ℔ ton, delivered in Philadelphia, and $10 00@11 00 landed here. Anthracite in good demand for consumption, and retail dealers have advanced their rates $1 00 ℔ ton. We note sales in large and small lots, by retail, at $9 00@10 00 ℔ ton.

HOPS.

NEW YORK.

There was a moderate demand on Friday last, including American at 30@65c for new; older growths [illegible], and Foreign at 45@65c ℔ ℔. We quote in detail lots: New York State, common to fair 30@40c; good to prime 45@50c; choice to fancy 55@65c. Eastern common to fair 30@40c; prime to choice 45@50c. Michigans, common to fair 30@40c, prime to choice 45@50c. Yearlings of all grades 25@35c; old Olds 10@20c. Bavarians 50@65c. Belgians 45@50c ℔ ℔.

The week's business is noticed as follows by Mr. Emmet Wells: "Trade opened dull the fore part of the week, but toward the last somewhat revived, causing a much better feeling. The heavy falling off of imports during the past few days has brought about this improvement, but we believe it to be only temporary, for the reason that large purchases are reported as now being made in London for this market. The best quality of Bavarian hops have all been bought up, and are now in the hands of consumers, while some good and also low grades, which we have had few shipments, are a drug in the market. No better proof exists of the belief that we are getting short of good hops than is shown by the sudden reaction in trade as soon as the supply of most prominent dealers without a sufficient supply of good hops to execute their orders, and that they are partly dependent upon those who are stocked. Dealers have been acting with extra caution, since the first arrivals of Foreign hops into this port, and have only bought when they knew just where they could place the hops. Brewers in this country, for the season, are [illegible] and scarcely any of them are supplied [illegible]. One-third of the hop season [illegible] away, and the close of the present month, the beginning of new hops; our future trade and prices, therefore, will naturally be governed by the extent of our imports. Present prices do not warrant a heavy [illegible] supply, it is more than likely before our [illegible] gets in. [illegible] the Continent, it will probably consist of low grades, a good share of which may be sold [illegible] markets late in the season. We cannot give holders of common hops any encouragement on doing better by holding; prices of such will not be apt to advance even if they should find themselves at [illegible] the season is over. Imports for week ending December 24, 144 bales."

WOOL.

BOSTON.

The wool market has been very quiet during the past week, says the *Bulletin*, and consumers who have operated quite freely of late, will not probably come in again for supplies till after the first of January settlements. But there is a firm feeling among holders, based upon the general opinion that the wool business will be active before the new year is far advanced. Manufacturers readily admit that both wool and goods prospects are improving, and that they expect to pay a little higher prices for wool before long, as it is likely to be used faster than the rate of consumption begins to press upon them.

Medium and fine wool will soon be wanted in large quantities for the production of spring goods; and, in view of the well ascertained fact that the immediately available supply of these will be found considerably short of the requirements of consumption, those buyers who are in a condition to do so are inclined to see a strong force of manufacturers in the market, in the course of a week or ten days, and considerable competition among them for the possession of the more desirable grades of combing and delaine, which will be readily available, as it will not be particularly desired [illegible] which will suffice to replace them from this country.

Low Texas wools are in better supply than for some time past, and the demand for this class has been so slack that the extra and double extra grades of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, as well as good lots of Western, which are wanted for seasonable use, and command rates 25@30c higher than they can be bought for a few weeks since. Delaine and combing wools are still inquired for and quick at previous rates. Pulled wools are selling to a fair extent, and wanted, with some large speculative transactions. There is, also, an active feeling in foreign wools, but these are not yet moving to any extent. The new clip of South American wool is coming upon the market at very low rates; but with our present high tariff, our home manufacturers will hardly be able to avail themselves of any benefit therefrom, so far as the better grades are concerned.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron remains very dull, says the *Bulletin*, even at the late reduction, though holders are not offering their best brands very freely at current rates. The stocks of all descriptions are very moderate for the season, and with the usual demand for consumption, a higher range would speedily be established. But buyers and foundrymen are taking but very small lots, owing to the dullness of products; and as long as this state of things shall continue, pig metal can hardly be expected to pay the cost of production and importation. The receipts, both of foreign and domestic, are now very light, though ample to meet the small current demand.

Manufactured iron, of all descriptions, is unusually quiet for the season; and some imported articles of coarse hardware are selling at reduced rates. Scotch pig is dull, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from yard, at $41@44 00 ℔ ton for the various brands. American is quiet and unchanged with sales of retail lots at $45@50 00 ℔ ton for the different grades. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@90 00 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is quiet, with further small sales of English and American from store at $90@100 ℔ ton for common, and $100@105 00 for refined. Railroad iron is quiet at $[illegible] ℔ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ℔ ℔ for English, and 18@20c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 5½@6c for flanges, 5½c for C No. 1, and 5¼c ℔ ℔ for common and tank. Russia sheet is plenty and dull at 11¼@11½c, gold, and 16@17c, currency. English and American do are selling at 8¼@9c ℔ ℔. Nails are steady and selling at 5¾@5¾c ℔ ℔ for assorted sizes. Old iron is quiet at $1 37½@1 50 ℔ 100 lbs for cast, and $2 00 for scrap.

SEEDS.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday last there was rather more doing in cloverseed, but prices are unchanged; 700 bushels sold in lots at $7 00@8 00 ℔ bushel, the latter rate for prime. Timothy is lower; 200 bushels sold at $2 50 @2 55. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $2 45@2 50 ℔ bushel.

BALTIMORE.

There is some inquiry for clover, but no sales of moment are making. We quote it as before at $7 50 @8 00 ℔ bushel. Timothy we quote at $2 50, and flax seed at $2 40@2 50 ℔ bushel.

PITTSBURGH.

In our market the following are the quotations: Flaxseed, $2 15@2 20; cloverseed, $7 50@8 50, as per quality, and timothy seed $2 25@2 50 ℔ bushel, as to quality.

MORE COAL DEPARTURES.—The following tows left this port since our last reaching in the aggregate 300,000 bushels:

For Louisville, Grand Lake	150,000 bush.
For Louisville, Albion	60,000 bush.
For Cincinnati, Arab	90,000 bush.
Total	300,000 bush.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 30, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull at $8 75@10 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 2 moderately active and ½c higher; other grades quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 93@1 98; No. 2 at $1 88@1 90½.

CORN—Quiet and 1c lower, at 88c for No. 1, 82c for No. 2, 82c for new.

OATS—Quiet at 54½@55c.

RYE—1@2c higher, at $1 56 for No. 1, $1 55 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

MESS PORK—$20 62½@20 75. Lard quiet at 12@12½c. English meats more active; Cumberland 8¾c; short ribs 9¼c; rough sides 9c; clear sides 10½c. Green meats dull; hams 10½@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—10@15c higher, closing firm at $7 20@8 35 dividing on 200. Live firm at $5 50@7 30 for common to extra choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 30.—Flour dull. Wheat nominal at $2 08 for No. 2 spring; $2 15 for No. 1 do. Corn quiet; sales 8 cars Western at $1 15 for new. Oats nominal at 74c for Western. Rye nominal at $1 60 for Western. Barley dull. Dressed hogs nominal at $8@9. Mess pork nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 30.—Flour dull; city XX $9 25@9 50; country do $8 75@9 00; X $8@8 62. Wheat firm at $1 91@1 92 for No. 1, $1 82½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 56@57c for No. 2. Corn weak at 83c for new.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¾.

NEW YORK, December 30—P. M.

MONEY

Rules easy and steady at 6@7 per cent for call loans, chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Quiet at 110@110¼, gold, for first class bills.

GOLD

A shade higher, opening at 133⅞, advancing to 134, declining to 133⅝, and closing at 133¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Firm with a fair business. Coupons '81, 112¼@112⅜; do '62, 108¼@108⅜; do '64, 105¾@105⅞; do '65, 105¾@107; do new, 108⅛@108⅜; do '67, 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 101⅞@102; 7-30s, 104⅝@104⅞.

STOCKS

Closed heavy and panicky, the Rock Island speculation breaking down under the general impression that the company has been selling new stock to complete the road to the Missouri, and causing a marked decline on the general market. Canton, 48¼@49; Cumberland, 31¼; Wells Express, 45; American, 76¾; Adams, 77¾; Merchants' Union, 38¼; Quicksilver, 20¾@21; Mariposa, 7¾@7¾; Pacific Mail, 110@110¼; Atlantic, 117¾@119; Western Union Telegraph, 36@36¼; New York Central, 116@116¼; Erie, 71¾@71⅞; Hudson, 131¼; Reading, 95¼@95⅜; Ohio certificates, 28@28¼; Wabash, 40⅞; St. Paul, 46⅜; preferred, 63¼; Michigan Central, 107@107⅛; Michigan Southern, 85⅞@85¾; Illinois Central, 131⅝@132; Pittsburgh, 86@86¼; Toledo, 97⅝; Rock Island, 91¼@91½; Northwestern, 57¼@57⅜; preferred, 69⅛@69¾; Fort Wayne, 96½@97¼; old Tennessee, 65⅜; new do, 63⅛; Missouris, 99⅞.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory $5 00; Smith & Parmelee $2 90; Edge Hill $3 35; Corydon 25@30c; Davidson 40c; Gunnel $1 46.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $3,809,828; payments $2,199,667; balance $106,857,768.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Cotton—Stocks firmer; sales 2,100 bales at 15½@15¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 5,054 bbls; more active and a shade firmer, but without decided change; sales 9,800 bbls at $8 30@9 60 for superfine State and western; $9 70@10 55 for extra State; $9 30@12 00 for extra western; $12 35@15 00 for white wheat extra; $9 70@13 00 for round hoop Ohio; $11@12 00 for common to good St. Louis; $12@16 00 for good to choice extra do, closing steady. California steady; sales 200 sacks at $12 50@13 50. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $7 50@9 50. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 9,000 bushels; quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels choice amber Michigan at $2 85; 7,500 do white California at $3 00@3 07½. Rye steady; sales 1,800 bush southern at $1 73. Barley quiet; sales 9,000 bush Canada West at $1 90 on canal. Malt firm; sales 8,200 bush at $1 85@1 90. Receipts of corn 26,917 bush; opened a shade firmer but closed scarcely so firm; sales 50,000 bush at $1 41 for old mixed western afloat; $1 34@1 37 for new do afloat; $1 28@1 32 for new yellow Jersey; $1 35 for new mixed Tennessee; $1 36 for new white western. Receipts of oats 1,050 bush; a shade firmer; sales 50,000 bush at 84@84½c for western, chiefly at inside price. Rice dull. Coffee—prime Rio steady; everything else nominal. Sugar steady and quiet; sales 500 boxes Havana at 11@12¾c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Hops quiet at 20@60c for American. Petroleum quiet at 10½c for crude, and 24½c for refined bonded. Pork quiet and almost nominal; sales of 800 barrels at $20 90@21 05 for mess, closing at $21 00, cash; $19 75@20 00 for prime mess; also 2,000 bbls new mess, seller, March, at $21 75@21 75, seller February, $22 25. Beef steady; sales 250 bbls at previous prices; 125 tcs prime mess at $30 00@32 50. Beef hams quiet; sales 180 bbls at $30 00@31 50. Bacon quiet and steady; sales 127 boxes at 11@11¾c for Cumberland cut; 11¼@11⅝c for short ribbed. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales 192 pkgs at 8@8½c for shoulders, and 12@13¼c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 8¼@8⅝c for western, 9@9½c for city, and 9½c for heavy do. Lard dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at 12¼@13c. Butter steady at 35@50c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour closed moderately active and a shade firmer on medium and common grades. Wheat very firm and quiet; shippers are holding back for some reduction. Rye quiet at $1 75@1 76 for western. Oats quiet and firm at 84@85c for western in store. Corn rather more steady at $1 38@1 39 for new mixed western, afloat, and at $1 40 for old do in store. Pork firmer and quiet at $21 00 for new mess, cash and regular; new mess is quoted at $22 00 for January, $23 50@23 75 for February, and $23 75@23 75 for March. Beef steady. Cut meats a moderate demand. Cut meats nominal. Lard dull and heavy at 12¼@13c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Flour unchanged; extra $9 65@10 25; family $10 50@11 25. Wheat unchanged, but much demand; No. 1 red $2 35@2 40. Corn quiet and firm at 75c for ear, and 85c for shelled. Oats dull at 63@65c. Rye steady at $1 60. Barley $1 50@1 70. Tobacco unchanged; much more. Whisky firm at $2 20. Hogs firmer and demand good for live, and offered were taken at $6 25@6 50 gross, not much demand for dressed; they may be quoted at $7 75@8 00. Cotton dull. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess pork $21 00 and dull. City rendered lard held at 12½c; prime country rendered cannot be purchased below the latter rate; country sold at 12c; green lard [illegible]; shoulders were bought at 10@11½c, and head at [illegible]. Bulk meats in demand; shoulders [illegible], and sides 9¾c nominally. Green meats unchanged at 6¾c for shoulders and 11c for hams. Butter firm at 30@35c for fresh Ohio. Eggs firm at 26@30c. Linseed oil $1 08. Oil market doing. Petroleum dull at 40@43c. Clover seed dull at $7 50. Timothy inactive, prime $2 25. Flax dull at $2 30. Lard oil $1 05@1 10. Sugar steady. Coffee is selling at $2 16@16 afloat, with a good demand. Beef cattle in large supply and dull at $3 50@6 00. Gold 133. Buying and 134 selling. The money market is quiet and easy. Currency is still rather scarce. Exchange on New York scarce and firm at par buying and one-tenth premium selling.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Receipts of the week—1,660 beeves, 14,167 sheep and lambs, 16,184 swine.

Cattle—Butchers having freely supplied themselves last week, buyers operated very sparingly at the National Drove Yards to-day, where the offerings were limited to about 800. In veals trade was slow, but holders, in view of the small supply, demanded an advance, which was accorded to the extent of ½c ℔ ℔. The majority of the cattle were poor. Extras sold at 16@16½c; prime 15@16½c; first quality 16@[illegible]c.

The market for sheep and lambs was unusually dull, and with a moderate supply holders were firm, demanding higher figures. The quality was inferior, a few common lots were on sale at the Fortieth street yards. About 5,000 comprise the offerings, including 700 head arrived to-day. One lot of 101 Ohio sheep, averaging 79 pounds, brought 7¾c; extras 7@7¾c; prime 6½@7c; common lambs 6¼c.

Market for swine dull and prices heavy, notwithstanding the light offerings. There were 18 cars on sale at the Fortieth street yards, selling at 8½@8⅞c for prime, 8@8½c for fair to good, and 7@7¾c for common and rough.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—Tobacco—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Cotton—More inquiry at 14c for low middling. Flour quiet with some demand for low grades, which are scarce; superfine ranges at $6 75@8 00; X $8 50; XX $9 25@10 62; choice XXX $12 50@13 00 for choice spring. Corn heavy, but prices maintained; shelled $1 00@1 02 on track. Oats easier at 70@71c. Barley unchanged at $2 05@2 07. Rye $1 60@1 70. Provisions dull and heavy; very little demand; pork easier at $20 50@21 00, and $20 00 for loose packed, 7⅝@8c for shoulders, 11c; bacon shoulders 10@10½c; clear sides 13c; sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard dull and drooping at 12@12½c for choice city in tierces. Hogs quiet at $6 30@6 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Beef cattle were in fair demand at full prices; sales 800 head at 9@9½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8½c for fair to good, and 5@6c for common. Sheep scarce and higher; sales 8,000 head at 5@7c gross. Hogs 25c higher; sales 5,000 at $9 50@10 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—Flour dull for shipping grades. Wheat dull but steady; red southern $2 75@2 80. Corn active at a slight decline; prime white $1 17@1 18; yellow $1 13@1 15. Rye $1 60@1 70. Provisions nominally unchanged. Pork $22. Bacon shoulders at 10½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Flour quiet; western extra family $10@10 75. Wheat dull; red $2 60@2 65; choice white $2 70; Rye declining, at $1 75. Corn in fair demand; old mixed western $1 40@1 45. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Petroleum nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—Cotton still; middling, 14¾c; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 8,068 bales; exports 5,564 bales. Sugar firm; common 8@9c; fair 10@10½c; prime to choice 12@12¾c. Molasses active; common 60c; choice 75c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The dry goods trade are mostly occupied in taking stock, and consequently the market continues dull and depressed for most all articles.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

J Wood, Son & Co, 6 cars pig iron; Nimick & Co, 2 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 5 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 8 do iron ore; T C Jenkins, 124 bbls flour; A Schaub, 16 bxs leaf tobacco; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; S Lindsey, 300 do do; Kell & Ritchart, 100 do do, 1 car middlings; Jas Gardiner & Co, 105 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 100 do do; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1,500 pkgs lead; H Rea jr, 384 sks bran, 3 barrels eggs; H Vogt & Co, 18 do eggs; F Sellers & Co, 468 pcs clear middlings; G H Anderson, 89 bbls g hides, 20 bales d do, Fry & Scott, 1 bbl eider; J P Farmer, 8 bxs books; G Bingham, 4 pkgs wood in shape, 1 box hardware; Jones & Nimick, 1 do do; Anderson, Cook & Co, 2 springs; W Flacus & Son, 5 rolls and 2 pkgs leather; Scott & Henningen, 3 bxs clocks; Bissell & Co, 2 c stoves; Harris & Ewing, 3 bbls and 1 bx fertilizer; H L Vogt & Co, 29 bbls apples, 1 tc lard, 2 bxs game; J Lippincott, 25 tcs grease; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 10 bbls flour; Carter, McGrew & Co, 56 bxs cheese; J Rhodes & Co, 201 sks barley; J W Steel & Bro, 10 bbls apples; McKee & Bro, 10 do do; W Macken & Co, 5 cars wheat; J D Mitchell, 25 bbls apples; Van Gorder & Shepard, 2 kgs lard; J Jones, 13 bbls scrap iron; H J Klinger, 1 car machinery; Scott & Gisal, 155 sks oats; Thos Hare & Bro, 50 bbls hubs; D Wallace, 38 sks rye; Pitts Coal Co, 1 car oak lumber; Camp & Frazey, 30 bbls apples; J P Hanna & Co, 100 d hogs; Carson, Darlington & Co, 20 sacks barley; J Wright, 118 do malt; Sechmyer & Koskamp, 200 bbls flour; P M Adams & Bro, 171 bbls beans; P Dern, 3 cars lumber.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Reiya & Robertson, 1 car staves, 1 do headings; Swer Hamilton & Co, 100 bbls flaxseed; W McKee & Co, 2 cars wheat; G Patterson, 80,000 shingles; R & W Jenkinson, 1 case.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bryan & Caughey, 1 car L C ore, 2 do L S do, 3 do W do; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 do L S do; Shoenberger & Blair, 3 do do; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 do steel; Parke, Bro & Co, 1 do brick; R Knox, jr, 450 sks corn, 1 bbl butter; R P Fleming, 2 bbls sundries, 18 do do; Head & Metzgar, 2 hf bbls butter, 1 hf do eggs; Graff & Reiter, 38 empty oil bbls; D P Regant, 52 do lub oil; H Rea jr, 100 sacks bran, 20 do meal; Head & Metzgar, 17 do corn; And D Ed, 85 sks dried apples, 35 do do, 1 bbl eggs, 20 do beans, 2 do eggs; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 do molasses, 3 jars butter; C Schleger, 7 sks dried apples and beans; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 85 sks corn; Scott & Gisal, 35 do do, 19 do do; McCullough, Smith & Co, 21 sacks rags, 1 do hogs; Jas Glenn, 19 sks corn; Schomaker & Lang, 10 bbls vinegar; Dihm, Gregg & Co, 2 boxes boots and shoes; W G Johnston, 3 bales paper; Graff & Reiter, 6 kgs butter; Carter, McGrew & Co, 7 do do, 1 bbl lard; Herdman, Keefer & Co, 25 bbls s t oil; W Brown, 169 sks oats; J McFarland, 1 bbl butter; Hahn & Hadley, 10 bxs cheese; J Herbert, 2 d hogs; Mrs W M Bell, 1 bbl mdse.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 cars ore; H F Taggart, 8,000 ft lumber; James McBrier, 8,000 do do; M Steel & Son, 1 car feed; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat, 487 sks do.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad

Nimick & Co, 10 tons pig iron; C C Smith, 5 cars staves; J S Dilworth & Co, 15 hhds sugar, 14 bbls molasses; W M Gormley, 50 sks flour; Munhall & McGraw, 6 bbls whisky; Paper Mfg Co, 7 bdls paper; Hays & Stewart, 1 hides; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Brewer, Burke & Co, 1 car staves; Olnhausen & Crawford, 1 car pig iron; J Dorrington & Son, 50 sks meal, 50 do feed; H Schnellbach, 30 bbls flour; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car corn; M Steel & Son, 1 do do; Head & Metzgar, 7 bbls d apples, 1 do eggs; McHenry & Hood, 2 cars corn; W I Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 bbls apples; Arbuckle & Co, 10 bbls 1 oil; T C Jenkins, 100 do flour; W L Jones, 20 boxes tobacco; F Sellers & Co, 48 bbls lard; Zug & Co, 1 car scorn; Littell & Mechling, 1 bbl sugar coloring; J Adler & Co, 5 do do; L Jones & Co, 5 bbls tobacco; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 21 bales cotton; J S Newmyer & Co, 139 bbls green apples; E W Tabor, 1 car scorn; Meanor & Harper, 4 oil bbls; J Kormah, 2 cars staves; C Koethen, 3 cases cigars; B Fahnestock, 3 bbls tress hoops; Pa Salt Mfg Co 10 bbls oil, 10 boxes candles.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J Miller, 1 sack flour, 1 do poultry; 2 coops chickens, 1 bbl do; J A Best, 5 sacks buckwheat flour; J Glenn, 51 sks oats; W Semple, bxs mdse; W W Barker, 2 bxs do, J H Fitz, 1 car cabbage; W W Morris, 1 bx mdse; L J Blanchard 24 sks flour; Jas Connor, 60 bbls salt; J McCully & Co, 60 do do; S Ewart & Co, 2 bbls flax seed, 2 green hides, calf skin; Lyon & Shorb, 1 car pig; C Kuhn, 9 bales harness leather; Knox & Cer, 1 box butter; Scott & Gisal, 20 bales hay, Gay & Welsh, 28 sacks corn; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 39 sks oats; John Baker, 4 bxs butter; John Hoffman, 4 calves; various owners, 3 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Markle, Dickson & Co, 65 bdls printing paper, 25 do wrapping do; Walker & Goe, 50 sks sks; W Moore 20 do oats; Page, Zellers & Duff, 1 car sand; Knox, Kerr & Co, 1 do do; J M Chambers, 1 do do; N J Bigley, 50 sks corn meal; S M Wickersham, 40 tons pig iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA NO. 2—Andrews & Koehler 1 kg butter, 3 jars butter; J C McVay, 150 bbls flour, 95 sacks oats; M Goodshue, 35 bales hay, lot lumber; L J Ives, 150 sks oats; W J Meek, 358 sks corn, 119 do rye, 431 do oats; J D Duffield, 360 bbls apples; Van Gorder & Sheppard; 50 bbls apples, 3 do butter, 4 do eggs; Pettit & Newlin, 30 bbls apples 4 kgs butter; J D Barker, 15 bbls apples; 200 do potatoes; H Williams, 82 bbls cider; W Richards, 2 bbls apples, 2 jars butter, 1 bbl flour; W Lewis, 6 bbls apples; P C Jenkins, 60 bbls potatoes; J Dunlap, 2 bbls copper; L H Voigt & Co, 19 bbls dried apples; W Tate & Co, 13 pieces pump, 1 keg valves; Graff & Ritter, 20 bbls potatoes, 2 tubs butter, 1 box hickory nuts; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 bbls eggs, 25 sks corn, 21 do corn meal, 11 bbls sorghum, 4 box dried apples, 3 kegs lard, 4 bbls apples, 1 bbl butter, 2 do dried apples, 8 bbls homidy; Clark & Co, 25 bbls flour, 10 hhds tobacco, 11 bbls butter, 5 do eggs, 100 bbls green apples, 14 bbls dried apples, 1 do dried peaches, 1 keg 10 bbls lard, 6 sks wool.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER KATE PUTNAM.—Johnston & Paine, 1 bbl oil; J Graff & Co, 5 bxs axes; T Coffin, 88 bbls fire clay; H H Collins, 32 do do; Nimick & Co, 75 tons pig iron; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 23 sks, 7 bbls, 1 bx dried peaches; Shoenberger & Blair, 280 tons iron ore.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER SILVER LAKE No. 4.—Finck, 28 bbls apples, 19 sks oats, 1 box poultry; Owner, 1 bbl cider, 1 tcs meal, 6 bbls apples, 1 keg molasses, 2 sks meal; G Poe, 48 bbls apples.

Pitts Brownv. and Geneva People's Line.

W H Hagan, 82 sks oats; S Brown, 46 do do; W G Bane, 30 bales hay, 58 sks oats, 5 pkgs sundries; M W Rankin, 7 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, 6 sks oats, 1 box nuts, 3 bbls apples; R H Conway, 15 bushels rye, 120 do oats; McBane & Anjer, 20 bd bbls sks; F Illig, 45 pkgs marketing.

Pitts. Brownv. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

J L Moorhouse, 5 sks wool, 1 bbl whisky; S M Wickersham, 10 tons pig iron; N H McClelland, 9 oil bbls; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 1 pkge mdse; R C Schmertz, 20 bxs window glass.

Cairo.

PER STEAMER CARRIE.—Reymer & Bro, 15 sks p nuts; R C Loomis, 1,110 tons pig iron; L H Voigt & Co, 11 bbls pecans; Wm Bingham, 26 bbls f clay; T Coffin, 32 do w do, 40 do c do; Milling, Estep & Co, 48 do do; Atterbury & Co, 8 bbls cullett; A Woods, 50 bbls d peaches; Cunningham & Johnson, 13 do crude clay, 11 do w do; Schomaker & Lang, 36 do flour.

PER STEAMER LUELLA.—A Milliken & Co, 3 bedsteads, 3 bdls rails; Jos C Dickson, 1 stove, 1 box do fixtures; D Jackson, 1 skiff, 2 oars; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,480 sks wheat; Armstrong, Bro & Co, 1 bale corks; I Dickey & Co, 50 sks peanuts.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 30, 1867.

The steamer Lorena arrived from Pittsburgh, and departed for St. Louis. The towboats Greyhound and Collier, with tows, passed down. The Rebecca departed for Parkersburg. The Ingomar and James Rees arrived, and departed for Sunfish. The Potomac arrived from Cincinnati. River falling, with twenty-one feet nine inches. Weather clear and cold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—The weather was clear and cold at 7 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	Carmack	Geneva.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Geneva.
Carrie	Brady	Cincinnati.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Wheeling.

Departed.

Franklin	Carmack	Geneva.
Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Twelve feet, falling.
ALLEGHENY MARKS—Thirteen feet, falling.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business along the landing was pretty active, the receipts of merchandise for the past 48 hours being large. The Ohio is in excellent navigable order to the mouth. The favorite packet Julia No. 2 came in from Zanesville with a splendid trip. She returns to that port to-day at 4 P. M. positively. The fine steamer Kenton is the only boat loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. The steamers Glasgow and Kate Putnam, first class boats, are announced for St. Louis. The mammoth packet Leonidas is the only boat announced for New Orleans direct. A number of other boats are due, and will no doubt be found at the landing this morning. Trade on the upper landing is improving. The favorite packet E. Bennett, Capt. Cox, made her appearance at the landing yesterday.

The White and Arkansas rivers are rising fast. The ball is in motion.

JOHN ORR, a deck hand, fell off the towboat Leader at Madison, Indiana, a few days ago, and was drowned. He was from Pittsburgh.

THE fine Allegheny river packet, Ida Rees No. 2, Capt. Rees, leaves this afternoon for Oil City and way landings.

THE following boats are due and will be found at the landing this morning: Silver Cloud No. 2, Delaware, Columbia, Messenger and others.

THE fine steamer Glasgow, Captain Johnson, has cleared her stern. She will load for Cairo and St. Louis direct and have dispatch.

THE punctual steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton, leaves this day, at noon, for Marietta and Parkersburg. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE first-class packet Kate Putnam, Capt. J. H. Lightner, is receiving for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is a large favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so.

THE fine packet Glasgow, Capt. Johnson, goes to St. Louis this trip. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Leonidas will go through without delay or transfer. Henry L. Park will be found at the foot of Market street, to receive freight and receipt for the same. JAMES SHEDDEN, Master.

THE punctual steamer R. Moore, Capt. Kerr, being unavoidably detained takes her departure this day positively for Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

ACCIDENT TO THE WREN.—The Kentucky river packet Wren, runs into the bank below Shaker Ferry, on Christmas day, and smashed her hull in. Pumps were used and she was kept afloat until she reached Madison, where she went on the docks for repairs.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This is one of the finest of the fleet, and is provided with as clever a set of officers as can be found. Capt. Dunlap is an officer of large experience and genial manners, and it gives us pleasure to say a good word for this boat.

A MEETING of the corporators of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, and all others interested in improving the navigation of the Kentucky river, will be held in Frankfort, Ky., on the 14th of January next, at which time the report of M. Brown, Esq., agent for said company, will be laid before the meeting.

HO! FOR THE MUSKINGUM RIVER.—The fine packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Wm. Coulson, takes her departure this day, positively, for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville, at 4 P. M. Passengers calling on this, The Julia No. 2 is a regular weekly packet, leaving this city every Tuesday at 4 P. M. and Zanesville every Friday at 8 A. M. She was built expressly for the trade and will remain there all season.

LOUISVILLE.—Saturday's *Democrat* says: Black diamonds have now met with a heavy fall in this city. Yesterday Messrs. Thomas Jones & Co. and S. Roberts were selling the very best Pittsburgh at five dollars per load. This is a very extraordinary decline from the famine and freezing prices of last week. Pomeroy was held at four dollars per load. This is matter that should occasion great thankfulness in the hearts of both poor and rich.

CAIRO, December 28.—The America and Tahlequah have passed here. The former has 732 bales cotton, 47 tons iron. The latter has 370 bales cotton and 179 hides.

The Princess passed up to St. Louis, and the Baton passed down.

The Tyrone has arrived from Nashville, with a fair trip, and from Hickman we have the Ocean Wave, from Crawford's, all with freight.

The river rose fourteen inches.

It has been raining since four P. M. Thermometer [illegible] P. M., and falling.

Business fair.

The G. A. Thompson was loading at New Orleans Sunday, for Cincinnati.

The Great Republic was advertised to leave New Orleans for Louisville, Christmas-day.

The *Journal*, same date, says: The Mary Ann, with twelve barges of coal, containing 80,000 bushels, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The coal was shipped by Homer, Wood & Co., Pittsburgh, and reached this point twenty-four hours ahead of the balance of the fleet. The barges were all loaded light. Several of them were sold immediately on their arrival here at 12½@14c, afloat. They were retailing it at $6 per cart load yesterday evening.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times* says since Saturday there has been but little change in the weather, the atmosphere being very close while the appearance of the sky denoted rain. It however didn't rain any, which is greatly needed at present in consequence of the dust.

Business on the landing yesterday was rather dull for Monday. There were but a few local departures, while the arrivals were of a small number.

The arrivals were the Wm. Butler, from Red river, and the Robert E. Lee, from Vicksburg. The Lee had on board 3,355 bales of cotton, besides a large amount of cotton seed. This is the largest trip of cotton that has been brought to this port this season.

The departures yesterday were the J. M. Sharp, for Lafourche, the Iberville, for Bayou Sara, and the Southerner, for Louisville. The Southerner should have left on Saturday last, but owing to business of an important character, was detained until last evening.

The steamer Great Republic laid up here on Saturday last, and is now advertised to leave on Christmas day for Louisville.

We learn that several of our enterprising merchants and traders connected with the Western trade have already taken an interest in the proposals, and subscribed more or less toward erecting an elevator or elevators. The interruption to trade from the low stage of the Upper Mississippi river is only of a temporary character. We again repeat that the railroads of the West, owned by and controlled as they are by the stock jobbers and thimbleriggs of Wall street, cannot compete with the great natural highway—the Mississippi river.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., in the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M. WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1868, the Ohio River Salt Co. to furnish good, seaworthy Barges and to load the Salt.

The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Tow the Salt, pay Lock Fees, Wharfage, Watching, Unloading, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky.; Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Steubenville, O.,	Paducah, Ky.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Bellaire, O.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hannibal, Mo.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Pomeroy, safely, with tows drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay by the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pomeroy, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to one party, or award it to the same party who tows to the Southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,
Per R. R. HUDSON, Sec'y.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

THE LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

FINE FURS, ROBES, GLOVES, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, January 6th, at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold positively and without any reserve, the largest and best assortment of Ladies' Fine Furs, Gloves, Hoods, Robes of all kinds, &c., ever offered at Auction in this city, being a consignment from a first-class Eastern house declining business, comprising in part 100 sets Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Mink, Ermine, Sable, Fitch, and Siberian Squirrel, in Muffs, Capes, Collars, Victorines, Pelerines and Cuffs; Fur and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Fur Hoods, Silk Hoods, Fur Trimmed Hoods, Skating Caps, Skating Muffs, Gent's Fur Collars, &c. Also, 200 Buffalo Robes; 50 Hudson's Bay and Prairie Wolf Robes; 40 Raccoon and White Fox Robes, Lap Robes, Carriage Robes, Horse Covers, Gray Blankets, &c., &c.

Parties desiring to purchase are invited to examine this superior assortment on day of sale.

SMITHSON, PALMER & Co., Auct'rs.

525 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
November 23, 1867. NEW YORK.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.

NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with Boquets, Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Christmas Trees, Birds and Bird Cages, Rustic and Wire Baskets, Gold Fish and Fish Globes, Immortelles, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 113 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post office.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA

MAIL LINE,

PACKET COMPANY.

Will run Four Elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets

ELISHA BENNETT	M. A. COX.
FAYETTE	CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN	CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE, AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON,
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS, GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line,

1867. 1867.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI...............J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE...........C. L. BRENEMAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Portsmouth.

For Ironton and Portsmouth.

THIS DAY, 31ST INST.—10 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK Agents.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, 31ST INST.—4 P. M.

The splendid steamer KENTON, Capt. J. H. DUNLAP, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1868.

The splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, JAMES SHEDDEN, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis

THURSDAY, January 2—4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST INST.—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 186[illegible]

NORTHERN LINE,

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.